Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,732—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1899.

JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th Sept.
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,323	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, says.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 205.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped, Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 28th September, calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000,	12th Oct. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 923; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

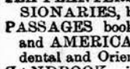
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BORMIDA," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 7th October, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Sep., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS. MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST

SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
IMPORT GOODS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
The greatest Possible care is taken that all Goods are sent out
PERFECTLY FRESH.
BACON, HAMS, AND CHEESE.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
BOTTLED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN SYRUP.
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CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
TREACHER & Co., quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINDSOR AND NEWTON'S COLOURS.
MOIST COLOURS at Half Cost.
CAKE COLOURS do.
BRUSHES do.
OIL COLOURS do.
Sketching Blocks slightly soiled, any size, 4 annas each.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
T. SQUARES at Half Cost.
DIVIDERS do.
DRAWING SETS do.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPLIANCES.
CAMERAS at Half Cost.
LENSES do.
SHUTTERS do.
MOUNTS, etc., do.

LAST FEW DAYS. CASH ONLY. LAST FEW DAYS.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE IMPORTANCE
of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing
ÆRATED TABLE WATERS
cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS
are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY, PACKED FREE FOR TRANSPORT.
KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS
SILVERY SALVERS,
USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER
PRESENTED
TO THEM BY BUYING
DEVERNEY'S
BRANDY
THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

GREATEST OF ALL REMEDIES.

WELL'S HEALTH RENEWER.—For Indigestion, Debility or Wasting, Liver and Kidney diseases; an Incomparable Brain Food. Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
WELL'S CHAPIN'S BUCHU-PAIHA.—Catarrh of the Bladder and Kidney and Urinary cure. Per bottle Rs. 3-12.
WELL'S ROUGH ON PILES.—Sure cure for all forms of Piles or Hæmorrhoids, Bleeding, Protruding, etc. Per box, Rs. 1-12.
WELL'S HAIR BALSAM.—Life of the Hair. Per box, Rs. 1-12 and 3-12.
WELL'S LEAURELLE OIL BALM.—The great Beautifier. Rs. 1-12.
WELL'S INVISIBLE VELVET CREAM.—For Face, Neck and Arms. A Magic Complexion Beautifier. Per bottle Rs. 3-12.

AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY.
E. S. WELLS—JERSEY CITY, U. S. A.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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Cunningham (Major-Gen, Sir A.) K. C. I. E., Rs. a
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Hume (A. O.), C. B.—The Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, 2nd Edition. Edited by E. W. Oates. With Fine Portraits of Ornithologists 3 Vols 55 0
——and Marshall (C. H. T.)—GAME BIRDS OF INDIA, BURMAH, and CEYLON. With 150 Plates coloured from Nature, Indices and Appendices. 3 Vols..... 55 0
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Oates (E. W.) and Blanford (W. T.)—Birds (The Vols. on this subject from Blanford's "Fauna of British India") 4 Vols..... 48 12

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

SS. "MUKE MARU," CAPtain S. Kawamura, 3323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 4th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th Sept, 1899.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," Captain G. Delaya, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 25th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA EXTRA DAYS' RACES.
28TH AND 30TH SEPTEMBER.

WITH reference to the notice, dated the fifth of September, 1899, the DOWN and UP EXPRESS TRAINS will again run between BOMBAY and POONA to the timings therein quoted, on THURSDAY, the 28th, and on SATURDAY, the 30th of September, 1899. Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS to Poona by the Down Express Train on those days must return by the return Special Train the same day, by which train only the tickets will be available.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 25th of September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1899, for the supply of :—

500 TONS OF MOULMEIN, RANGOON OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

150 Tons of this to be not less than 40' × 15" × 15".

Deliveries to commence on 1st November next.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th Sept., 1899.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share, will be paid on and after 27th September, 1899, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1899.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 12 1-2 per Share, will be paid on and after 27th September, 1899, to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September 1899.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,

OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 13 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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A quantity of unclaimed goods, wheat in bags, cotton seed, grain sweepings, and sundries.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPOORA STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Vussonjee Madhowjee Huridas, and on account and at the risk of Parvatibai, widow and executrix of the Will of the late Khakoo, Pirani, and Mahomadbhai Khakoo, Jocasbhai Khakoo, and Rahimbhai Khakoo, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west of Old Bengalpoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 422, new No. 6075, old Survey Nos. 795 and 797, and new Survey No. 2318, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 5, and now under Nos. 12 and 14, and Ward No. 1549, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-four and three-tenths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Old Bensalpoora Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Khakoobhoy Padamsey, and on the south by the house of Narran Valjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhoy & Co., Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHATERALI LANE, NOW KNOWN AS CHAMPAWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions of the mortgagee, Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahiman, sell the property (sale of which was stopped on the 29th day of July 1899, by an order of the High Court) described below by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Vithaldas Ramdas, the heirs of the late Tricumdass Ramdass and Radhabai, widow of Narandass Ramdass. Such sale will be made in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th June, 1898.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs, Little and Co., at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Khaterali Lane, now known as Champawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 507 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 1151, old Survey No. 88, and new Survey Nos. 1536, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1591-92, 1592-94, & Street Nos. 129, 123, 1-2-3, and bounded as follows :—On the north, by the property of Jiva Vishram, on the south, by the property of Munjee Mooljee and Washudev Jagannath, on the west, by the property formerly of Ranjee Jamkhmidass and Khetsoydas Warnandrai, but now of Narotum Khimjee and Damodher Soonderdass, and on the east, by the road or lane formerly called Khaterwadi Lane, but now called or known as Champawadi Lane.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, near Messrs. Kemp & Co., the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood French-polished household furniture, plateware by Mappin and others, glassware and crockery, grand cottage piano by Rose, large size oleographs, rich table ornaments, lamps, carpets, kerosine oil stove, etc., the property of F. S. Dovr, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, PLATEDWARE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods suitable for presents, consisting of 14 & 8 car gold jewellery, plateware, dressed pictures, rich glass table ornaments, mechanical and plain toys, travelling clocks, binoculars, opera glasses, dolls, toys, &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, close to the Chartered Bank, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, also English-made mahogany and walnut wood furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Bord, Paris, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, English and Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, 1 English "Tartan King of Cycles," bicycle by Forbes, London, &c., the property of T. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wode House Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glasswave, sweet-toned cottage piano, pneumatic tyred Gent.'s bicycle, rich table ornaments, pictures, lamps, carpets, etc., the property of J. KLINGELHOFER, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LAND OR BATTY FIELDS, ALSO RANGES OR CHAWLS SITUATE AT POISUR, T. RE MALAD, IN SALSETTE, ZILLA TANNA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of Mr. Jose Agostinho Pereira, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Fazulbhai Rajunbhai, and also on account and at the risk of the heirs of the deceased mortgagor, Ibrahimbhai Rajunbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the village of Poisur, on SATURDAY, the 21st proximo at 4 p.m., the undermentioned properties, viz :—

Lot 1.—All that piece of land, with tiled range or chawl, with mud walls standing thereon, measuring in length 29 feet and in width 31½ feet or thereabouts, situate at Poisur, Turf Malad, in Salsette, Zilla Tanna, in the registration subdistrict of Tanna, and bounded on the east, by the property of Antone Rodrigues, on the west, by the public lane, on the south, by a gully and the house of Sarif Saya, and on the north, by the house of Jiva Munjee Thakur.

Lot 2.—All that piece of land, with tile range or chawl, with mud walls standing thereon, measuring in length 69 feet and in width 43 feet or thereabouts, situate at Poisur, and bounded on the east, by public road, on the west, by a rivulet, on the south, by Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Dharamsala and on the north, by the property of Sarif Saya.

Lot 3.—All those pieces of land, together with a house and a chawl standing thereon, situate at Poisur (1) tiled house measuring 45 feet in length and 23 feet in width, and bounded on the east, by the house of John, on the west, by the public road, on the north, by the house of Jiva Munjee Thakur, and on the north, by the mango orchard, and (2) range or tiled chawl, in length 43 1-2 feet and in width 19 1-2 feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the vacant ground, on the west, by the public road, on the south, by the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph and on the north, by a passage and the house of Tejbai.

Lot 4.—All those several pieces of land or batty fields, situate at Poisur, and bearing the following survey and sub-survey numbers, with their respective acres, and the amount of Tocca payable in respect of each part, viz :—

PADDY KHARIF LAND.

Survey Nos.	Sub Nos.	Acres.	Goontas.	Rent Tocca. Rs. a. p.
1	2 & 8	...	36	1 6 0
1	5	...	7	0 4 0
3	1	...	39 1-2	2 8 0
4	1	2	7 1-1	4 8 0
6	1	1	10	6 0 0
9	13	...	11	1 4 0
25	1	7	25 1-2	23 0 0
72	1	1	23 1-2	2 0 0
87	3	...	38	5 0 0
94	4	4	38	16 8 0
...	1, 3 & 6	...	35 3-4	3 11 0
95	2, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17	2	25	8 1 0
...	3, 4 & 10	...	15 3-4	1 4 0

GRASS VARKAS LAND.

1	1 & 3	1	3	0 7 0
2	1	2	4	0 13 0
4	4	...	31	0 8 0
6	1	...	2	0 0 6
7	4	...	30	0 5 0
17	10	...	4	0 0 6
...	18	3	10	1 6 0
25	5	...	28	0 5 0
28	1	1	32	1 6 0
72	1	...	5	0 1 0
81	1	18	10	8 0 0
91	1	...	9	0 2 0
91	1	...	8	0 1 0
95	5, 6 & 7	4	7	1 13 7

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1899.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ERSKINE ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell on the premises by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Abdoo Bucker Hajee Soomar and Sooleman Hajee Soomar, the mortgagors. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece of land admeasuring 1,001 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 238, 2646 and 239, new No. F. 56301, Survey Nos. 1303, 1309, and new Survey No. 4615, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 1 and 2, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Erskine Road, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north, partly by the property of Chand Attary, partly by a sweeper's passage, and partly by the tomb known as Madar Chilla, on or towards the east, by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south, by the said Erskine Road, and on or towards the west, partly by a sweeper's passage, a moiety of which belongs to and forms part of this premises, and partly by the property lately of Ebrahim Adamalli, and now of Sarang Hossein Abba, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Sooleman Hajee Soomar and Abdul Latif Hajee Sumar as trustees, and are now in the occupation of the said Abu Bucker Hajee Soomar and his tenants.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute and close to the Post Office, Parel, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household fur

NOTICES.

BRIDGE CONVENTIONS
BY
JOHN DOE.

THIS work will comprise some two hundred pages and will be ready about the first week in October. Being the only work which discusses fully the whole theory and practice of the modern game, it should be in the hands of every Bridge Player.

PRICE, Rs. 4.

Twenty-five per cent. discount will be given on all orders received before the 1st of October.

Address MANAGER, "PIONEER" PRESS, Allahabad.

THE NARANJI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that "THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING" of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1899, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1899.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NARAANJI PATEL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th September, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
(Opposite Bombay Club.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
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Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,232 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	95 1-2
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£67 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil
Alliance	21,500	1,100	[all]	0
Anglo-India	1,315			Nil
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	Intail 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	20	12 1-2
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 20
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25
Coimbatore S. and W. ...	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.
Commaugh Mills	600	500	500	25
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs10
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	4.
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	50
Hope Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30
Imperial Cotton	900	500	Nil	200
Indian Manufg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	250
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,500	2.0	250	Nil
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25
Leopold.....	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100
Mahalaxmee....	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60
Mohan Lal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,	300	100	115	dvdRs15
Amraoti	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60
Moore & M. Co., Ld	3,000	100	100	Nil
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20
Oriental	5,725	325	25	dva Nil
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50
Queen Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs50
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil
Southern Mahratta.....	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15
Star of India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs25
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	500	1,000	1,000	50
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20
Venkatsunker Lukkum shunker C Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs10
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld	400	50	all	dvdR.
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	ni

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry...	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	585
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,48
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurlachee)	200	1,100	1,100	[Rs. 80	770
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	155
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breula Canpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	82 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	50.	200	200	18	239
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 15	315
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	150	8,200	500	25+80	640
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	300	500	50.	dvd Rs10	580
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Khasaganm ...	700	100	100	Rs 17	137½xd
Mahuya Press Co., Ld....	240	450	450	Rs 60	500xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	900	all	15 pr. ct.	236
Mercantile	260	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co ...	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Munmar M.....	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	405
New Berar.....	000	250	all	25	215
New Indian ...	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	90	135	125	Rs 15	162 1-2
Sassoon.....	100	500	00	20	165
Sind and Punjab Co.	500	500	500	20	355
Sind	300	500	270	30	340xd
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	385
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	269
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	270
Volkart.....	...	500	..	s 80	75
					1,005xd

It would be difficult, says the *Times* correspondent at Berlin, to convey to English readers who take an interest in Prussian affairs, a clear idea of the significance of a disciplinary measure of this kind. Disciplinary measures against the *Landrathe* touch closely the most influential families in Prussia, and it is certain that the present action of the Government will be keenly felt and resented in many a Prussian manor-house and in many a Prussian regiment. It is not only a political measure. It is a measure that touches Prussian social life in the provinces in a very tender place. It is quite in keeping with certain aspects of this policy that the name of Count Limburg-Stirum, the Conservative leader in the Prussian Chamber, should now have been struck off the Lord Chamberlain's list of those who are invited to Court.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 5-19m., 4-53a. Low water, 0-6m., 10-58a.
Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 12 o'clock.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Naranjee Mills Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Mission at the Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar.

PRINCES DOCK.—The steamer Mukee Maru entered and the H. T. Sindulla left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dunera, Chusan, Ernest Simons and Courland left the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF FAMINE STRICKEN PEOPLE FROM AHMEDABAD.—Seventy-seven immigrants arrived in Bombay on Monday from Ahmedabad and have put up at Arthur Road.

ROBBING A MILITARY OFFICER.—Sergeant Gleed, of the Norfolk Regiment, Colaba, has reported to the police that some time between the hours of 7 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Sunday last, a silver presentation watch of the value of Rs. 125 and a double gold Albert chain of the value of Rs. 100 were stolen from his quarters.

THEFT OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Mr. Khaya Abdulla, a medical practitioner, who resides at Doctor Street, has reported to the police that on Monday morning, while his shigram was standing outside the Khoja Plague Hospital, at Don Tad Street, some one removed from the carriage a bag containing surgical instruments of the value of Rs. 115.

A PARSEE GENTLEMAN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.—We learn that Mr. Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, our esteemed citizen, proceeds to Germany by the Mail steamer Clyde, on Saturday, for the benefit of his health. This is Mr. Adenwalla's ninth visit to Germany. He intends to have an operation on his eyes performed by eminent physicians in Germany.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During he month of August last 1 horse and 5 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents, the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 9 horses and 58 bullocks and 2 buffaloes were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 101 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. 3 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 10 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates, and 1 offender was fined for jamming fowls, the contents of 2 baskets into one.

THE CUSTOMS BRIBERY CASE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hormusji, or Messrs. Arlesher, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, solicitors, appeared on behalf of Balkrishna Ganesh Jambleker, lately a cashier in the Customs Department, Bombay, who has been charged with receiving illegal gratification, *viz.*, Rs. 3 from one Manockcaud Roopchand. The solicitor applied for a postponement of the case, which had been fixed to come on to-morrow, on the ground that Mr. Pherozshah Mehta had been summoned to attend the Legislative Council to-morrow. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, said that the witness Manockchaud Roopchaud had been brought to Bombay and he would be present in Court to-morrow. That witness had not yet been served with a summons and if he would again go away, he (Mr. Nicholson) would not be responsible. He would, however, try and keep him in Bombay till the next hearing, which should be fixed on as short a date as possible. The Magistrate ruled that the case must come on to-morrow, when the witness Manockchand should attend the Court, in order that he might be served with the summons. The further hearing was adjourned to Saturday next.

DEFRAUDING THE G.I.P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, one Mahadeo Vishnoo, a Brahmin, was charged with defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company in respect of its legal fare from Patas to Dadur. It appears that the accused purchased a third class ticket at Madha, a station in the Sholapur District for Patas on the same line for fourteen annas, with the intention of travelling with it to Cury Pattan in the Baroda territory—some hundreds of miles distant from Bombay. The accused managed to evade the ticket examination at Kalyan station, but was balked in his scheme at Dadar junction, where he was [illegible] attention of the Magistrate to the fact that both the English and Vernacular printe prices on the ticket had been pinched off and both the last letters of the name of the station Patas in English and Vernacular had been tampered with, so as to make it read "Patan." The date on the ticket was also erased. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and directed him in addition to pay Rs. 2-8, the third class fare from Patas to Dadur. The accused not having money wherewith to pay the fine, was ordered to suffer twenty-five days' simple imprisonment.

CRICKET.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA VS. PARSI GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and resulted in a draw. The Hindus having won the toss sent in Messrs. Bunder and Telang to face the bowling of Messrs. Bittlewalla and Davar. Mr. Bonderwalla, in his first over clean bowled Mr. Bunda for a duck. Mr. L. Bhandare filled the vacancy, but was dismissed by Mr. Davar also for a duck. With the retirement of two of their batsmen, things certainly looked gloomy for the home team, but thanks to the plucky play of Mr. Telang and the patience of Mr. Chonker, the bowling, which was not such as could be trifled with, was gradually collared. The score rose to 42, when Mr. Telang was held up for a low catch for a brilliant 25. Three for 43, Mr. Deshmukh partnered Mr. Chonkar who had got by this time fully set, and this pair, by dint of patient oriental cricket, raised the score to 158, when the Hindu innings was declared closed. Mr. Deshmukh contributing 30, not out, and Mr. Chonkar 10 not out. Mr. Chonkar's score compiled by means of cricket consisted of one six, fourteen 4s, 6 twos and the rest singles. In spite of this heavy scoring the Parsis fielded well and pluckily to the end.

With a little over an hour at their disposal the Parsis sent in Messrs. Mistry and D. Modi to resist the attack of Messrs. Balu and Mr. Chonkar. Both the batsmen played with confidence till 50 was telegraphed. Mr. L. Bhandare then relieved Chonkar, and in his 6th over succeeded in working Mistry for a wide played 25. Mr. Kharas joined Modi and this pair played till time was called. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr G R Bunda, b Bottlewala	0
Mr P K Telang, c Kharas, b Mistri	25
Mr L S Bhandare, b Davar	0
Mr D M Chonkar, not out	100
Mr A G Deshmukh, not out	30
Mr N N Dadarkar } to bat	
Mr K A Date } to bat	
Mr Balu } to bat	
Mr G R Kirtikar } to bat	
Mr R V Agaskar } to bat	
Mr G N Bhandare } to bat	
Extras	27
Total (for 3 wickets)	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr S S Bottlewala	20	6	51	1
Mr P H Davar	16	9	18	1
Mr K M Mistri	34	10	49	1
Mr K K Kharas	18	9	28	0
Mr H D Kanga	3	0	11	0
Mr D E Mody	1	2	0	0
Mr D D Kanga	12	9	3	0
Mr D F Dubash	2	2	0	0

PARSI GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr D E Mody, not out	32
Mr K M Mistry, b S Bhandare	25
Mr K K Kharas, not out	8
Mr H D Kanga } to bat	
Mr D D Kanga } to bat	
Mr R E Mody } to bat	
Mr D F Dubash } to bat	
Mr Belgaumwala } to bat	
Mr P H Davar } to bat	
Mr M M Davar } to bat	
Mr S S Bottlewala } to bat	
Extras	8
Total	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Balu	15	4	23	0
Mr Chonkar	9	4	10	0
Mr Bhandare	8	3	20	1
Mr Deshmukh	1	0	12	0

The Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich have completed a gun with a range so much in excess of any previous ordnance that the Government range at Shoeburyness has been found insufficient for ascertaining its maximum range. When fired for the first time the shot went out to sea some miles beyond the targets. Though the range of the new weapon has been actually measured or calculated, artillerists estimate it at fifteen miles. The Government has decided to purchase an extensive strip of coast land eastward of the present ranges. As this would necessitate waiting a long time before the trial of the new gun could be proceeded with, the weapon has been shortened by about 12in. so that it can be tested under existing conditions. When the Government range has been lengthened, the maximum range of the new gun will be accurately ascertained.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE.)

WANT OF AN EARLIER PAYMENT.

THE GREAVES COTTON MILLS *v.s.* DULLIBHDASS VULLABHDASS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appearing on behalf of the Howard and Bullough Connaught, Empress, James Greaves, and Leopold Mills Companies, applied for a consolidated order, appointing the Solicitors instructing him receivers of certain instalment moneys paid by the defendants in the suits. The learned counsel applied for costs on the ground that had the monies been paid in earlier, the cases would not have appeared on the board, nor the plaintiffs have been obliged to come to Court for an order for appointing receivers, which, the Prothonotary deemed to be imperative in the case. The order could have been obtained in chambers, but for the fact that the moneys were paid after four o'clock on Monday afternoon, by which time the cases were put up on the board and the difficulty was to get them out of it. Mr. Macpherson applied for costs in these circumstances.

Mr. Raikes, who appeared for the defendants, against whom the suits were instituted on bill of exchange for about Rs. 63,000, objected to the costs, and denied that there was any necessity for counsel appearing in Court, and averred that the action of the plaintiffs had obliged the defendants to appear in Court by counsel.

Eventually, the Judge passed an order adjourning the suits to sometime after the October vacation, making the costs of the application to be costs in the cause.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

CLAIM FOR CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

MINNIE DISNEY *vs.* F. S. DISNEY.

THIS was a writ of *habeas corpus* for the production before the Court of minor child named Maud. Mr. Mir. Aun Ali, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the applicant in support of the writ. Mr. F. S. Disney, Deputy Inspector in the Sind Police appeared in person on the other side.

Mr. Aun Ali read the petition of Minnie to Disney which stated that she was married to Mr. F. S Disney in May, 1889 according to the rights of the Catholic Church, in April 1890, a child was born, after which the domestic relations of the parties became disturbed In 1895, petitioner left her husband, and in 1896, Mr. Disney filed a suit in an Amritsar Court for the restitution of conjugal rights, the Divisional Judge at Amritsar passed an *ex parte* order that Minnie should go back to her husband. Mr. Disney subsequently applied to the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ajmera to execute the decree of the Amritsar Court, but the petitioner refused to go and live with her husband, and came over to Bombay with her child Maud, in 1897. On arrival here she succeeded in obtaining employment as a nurse in the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital; also in getting Maud admitted as a free boarder in St. Joseph's Convent at Bandora. About the end of August, Mr. Disney took away the child from the Convent to his residence at the Parel Road; hence the present proceedings to produce the body of the child in Court, and to recover her from Mr. Disney's possession.

Affidavits and counter-affidavits in the matter having been read in Court, counsel said that the principal point was the safe-guarding the interests of the minor, and chief amongst them was her education and up-bringing in a proper manner. The petitioner did not wish to advance claims adverse to those of the father; her great solicitude, however, was for the welfare of her child. Acting on an order from the Judge, the child Maud was brought down from the Convent at Bandora into Court by Mr. F. H. Brito.

The Judge ordered that she should be sent back to the Convent for education and kept there at Mr. Disney's charge. Her summer and Easter vacations should be passed by her with her mother, and the Christmas holidays with her father. Both the parents should have access to the child in the Convent. Each party in these proceedings should bear his or her own costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A CONSENT DECREE.

JOSEPH JANUARIO DE SOUZA, *vs.* CHARLES GONSALVES.

THIS was a light and air suit, both parties owning houses in Cavel Street. The plaintiff had obtained a rule *nisi* for injunction, with an interim injunction, restraining the defendant from proceeding with his building work pending the rule. The matter came up for a consent decree agreed to between the parties, when Mr. Rustum D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Anleshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Boughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendant. By the terms of the consent decree the defendant undertakes that [illegible] of his house shall be completed to the south and east of the plaintiff's house, shall be in the position and of the height shew in the defendant's surveyor Mr. John Campbell's tracings, so as the said walls and the roof above them will have the second floor windows of the plaintiff's house free from obstruction of light and air. The Court ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 675 in full satisfaction of damages for the obstruction of the light and air to the windows on the ground and first floors of the plaintiff's house, and the Court further ordered that the rule *nisi* for injunction and interim injunction granted on the 14th of July 1899 be dissolved and the defendant do pay to the plaintiff his costs of this suit and of the said rule *nisi* and interim injunction.

POONA GYMKHANA CRICKET CLUB.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

THE list of batting and bowling averages of the Poona Gymkhana cricketers is now published. Captain Greig again heads the list with the best batting average of 41·33 runs. His highest score in any single innings was 173, and got at Ahmednagar in the match against the Gymkhana of that place. Next in order comes Mr. Bond with 34·66 another very good figure. Mr. Bond's highest score in any one innings was 121 and was secured in the match against Mr. Chinoy's team in July, when Mr. Deas also put on his season's highest score 66.

Mr. Deas who has bowled in capital form this year comes out at the top of the list with 66 wickets at an average of 10·37 runs each. Greig follows him closely with 54 wickets at an average of 11·57 each; but then comes a great drop showing plainly how much Poona had to rely on its two best bowlers.

The details are as follows:—

Names.	Total runs.	No. of Innings.	Time not out.	Most in one Innings.	Average.
Greig	372	10	1	173	41·33
Bond	208	6	—	121	34·66
Bowen	170	11	1	40	17
Deas	267	12	—	66	22·25
Osborne	228	11	—	73	20·72
Craddell	73	5	—	47	14·60
Logan	79	4	—	62	19·75
Martin	126	5	—	93	35·20
Playford	103	6	—	39	17·16
Beham	38	5	1	26	8·25
Lieut. Duncan ...	104	6	2	53	26
Capt. Duncan ...	45	4	1	24	15
Mahyam	116	7	1	36*	19·33
Mathew	23	3	3	1*	4·60
Wood	103	5	—	53	20·60
Bain	40	4	—	22	10
Young	37	5	2	12	12·33

In addition to the above gentlemen, the following also played less than four innings, viz., King, Gosling Biddulph, Douglas, Gledstaines, Chamilor, Drysdale, and More.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	A.
Deas	359	131	685	66	10·37
Greig	328	81	625	54	11·57
Bond	34	5	13	4	13·25
Gosling	24	4	99	3	33
Wood	54	19	129	3	43
Mathew	69	14	146	6	24·33
Bowen	32	6	92	10	9·2

Captain Greig has the Moore Memorial Bat for the best batting average, and Mr. Deas wins that for the best bowling average.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	7	2	17
C Market, Bhobi Talao, Khetwadi, Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwada Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakhmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tandeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	9
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	11
Total	11		93
Total plague deaths to date.....	58,83	49,827	
Same date last year.....	32	29	144

DAMAUN.

As some cases of plague have occurred at Udwara, the authorities here kept from to-day a watch at Koluk to see that persons coming from Udwara are directly taken to the Police station to undergo medical examination, and only on being found healthy are allowed to stay in the city. Cases of plague continue to occur at Varkoond, while in Machiwada outside Upper Damaun dead rats have made their appearance.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY.

THE twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. O. Meyer, Chairman of the board of director, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1899. Satisfactory work has been done by the company's presses during the past season, the number of bales pressed being 97,800 against 95,925 in the previous season, but on account of the failure of the Dhulia pressing department, which came to an end in February, this season's profit is less than last. The profit and loss accounts for the year shews a credit balance of Rs. 1,18,481-13-7, from which your directors have set aside Rs. 25,000 to depreciation fund, Rs. 12,000 to reserve fund and Rs. 15,000 to the fund for equalising dividends, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,481-13-7, which they propose to appropriate as follows:—Rs. 60,000 in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-12 per share, equal to 10 per cent, and Rs. 2,500 for bonuses to the staff, carrying forward Rs. 1,481-13-7 to next year's account. The directors have to record with deep regret the death, on the 5th July, of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Damodardas Tapidas, who, for over 10 years, has rendered the company valuable service. They have elected in his place Mr. P. A. Hormarji, whose appointment you will be asked to confirm. Mr. Sorabjee Rustamjee Bunshah retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The chairman expressed regret at the death of Mr. Damodar Tapidas in the same feeling terms in which

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and Irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—
FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DISASTROUS FIRE
AT
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE
PRESERVES ALL ITS CONTENTS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 25TH JULY, 1899.

To MESSRS. GUIMARAES and Co.

DEAR SIRS,—We hereby certify that the SAFE No. 88,191, by Messrs. CHUBB and SONS Lock and Safe Co., Ltd., London, in which we kept our Business Books, was exposed to the raging fire which destroyed the Market Place here, and although the said SAFE was subjected to the most intense heat for a long time, all the Papers and Books were FOUND INTACT, the covers of some of them being only a LITTLE YELLOW although almost touching the door.

You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.

We are, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE,

The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA.

I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.

No. 393, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st, 1899.
(Signed) GEO. A. LAUD,
British Pro-Consul.

CHUBB'S SAFES; BOXES; LOCKS; could only be had from

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
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BRIEF LONGHAND, SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING TUITION.
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Every MONDAY and THURSDAY.
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FEES for full TERM Rs. 50.
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Daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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INSTRUCTION BOOKS FREE.
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Dated, 1st September, 1899.

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In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
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NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26.

THERE was a drop in Consols in London yesterday of 1-16 per cent. to 104 1-2. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 100 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·27 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan dropped 1-2 per cent., to 112; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities, 3-16 per cent., to £64 3-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 1-8d. per oz., and in New York the value of the metal rose 3-8 cent, to 59 1-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-8 cent higher, at 4·85 3-8 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 40 3-4s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 39 1-2s., same shipment, to Antwerp tone of the market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 37 1-2s., same shipment, to Antwerp, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 bales Surats; and the Imports, 12,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were unchanged, at 3 11-16d. per lb.; East Indians were 1-16d. higher for all descriptions; and American Arrivals 1-8d in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 11-16d. for September delivery, and 3 39-64d. for January-February. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-8 cent. in New York, to 6 3-4 cents per lb.; December Futures 13 points, to 6·55 cents, and March 14 points, to 6·69 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 55,000 bales.

There has been a strong tone in the local Cotton market to-day. Exporters bought 400 bales Broach at Rs. 175 per candy; and the Mills, 200 Bengal at Rs. 162, 200 Akola at Rs. 163, 300 Barsi at Rs. 165 to Rs. 175, 100 Bhagulkote at Rs. 158, 100 Bengal at Rs. 157. Quotations for forward delivery are given at Rs. 203 for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 155 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 174 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are 2 ans. higher for the former, and 3 ans. for the latter; the markets are strong in tone.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	593	bales.
Wheat	3,635	cwts.
Linseed	3,772	"
Rapeseed	2,099	"
Gingellyseed	1,054	"
Poppyseed	643	"
Castorseed	1,412	"
Rice	5,502	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened steady to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was reported; and resales of Bank-Wire, for September, came out at 1s. 4 1-8d. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Francs	171 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet with 95 3-16 quoted for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 89 nominal, for Threes.

SHARES are very quiet. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,232 1-2 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,493 tons, Captain G Delaya, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Genoa, 4th September, with a general cargo, and 4 cabin, and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via K Coast ports, with a general cargo and Captain S Thompson, and Mr John Ried as Cabin and 120 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Stuart, 1,329 tons, Captain Alexander Milne, cleared yesterday for Singapore with a general cargo.

THE s s Ville de Paris, 2,123 tons, Captain Cecsaldi, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Japan Mail steam-ship Co's s s Muke Maru, 2,06 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, (2nd August) with a general cargo and 4 cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to N Y Kalana.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 2,332 tons, Captain E Street, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Colombo—Mr K Zarvellas. Mr and Mrs Jerides, Lieut C M Locke R M. For Singapore—Mr Habdul Kadur Goolam, Mrs and Miss Simon and native servant. For Hongkong—Mr M S Sassoon, Rev Jose S R Souza. For Yokohama—Mr A G Hudson. For Sydney—Mrs Napier and nurse, Mr J Loga, and Miss E Wood.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 26.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Lawrence		Kendall	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Mirzapore	2163	Coates			H C Joosub
Chilka	1477	Hutchisqn			M M & Co
Pekin	2223	Hayward			P & O Co
Florida	2050	Chapman			T Moatocloff
Drummond	1794	Chubb			
Aibola	619	Ritchi			R S & Co
Grosvenor (bque)	577	Brebn			H S Sidick

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Othello	3327	Howes	Hull	30-9	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Ranald	1324	Hayward	Liverpool	2-10	F M & Co
D & E	Upada	3303	Houstoun	Natal		Transport
G	Safari	329	Kley	Zanzibar	30-9	F Heyer
H & J	Novasa	1945	Jacobs	Natal	27-9	Transport
M	Bahaduri	329	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
O	Patiala	1929	Phillips	Natal	27-9	Transport
Q	Virawa	2156	Dougherty	Natal	27-9	Transport
R	Peshawar	2203	McAllister			H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fuckeer	Bhownager	26-9	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Imperatrix	2353	Morovich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
4	Patea	1164	Hondion	P Gulf	29 9	M M & Co
5	Mussilia	2403	Gadd	London	7-10	P & O Co
8	Setos	1152	Caostanz	Zanzibar	29-9	F Heyer
9	Ville de Paris	2123	Havre		27-9	K N & Co
10	Nuddea	1914	Willis	Zanzibar	30-9	M M & Co
11	Cressent	1605	Hannah	Calcutta	27-9	H Cassum
12	Courland	1761	Soutar	R S Ports	2-9	H C Joosub
15	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	30-9	P & O Co
16	Clydesdale	2270	Sharpo	Antwerp	9-10	M M & Co

* Propable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·38 .

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Bormida s	Delaya	Genoa, Sept 4.
26	Muke Maru s	Kawamuro	Yokohama, Aug 22.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Chrebassa s	Metcalf	Calcutta, &c.
	Courland s	Souter	Zanzibar, &c.
	Ernest Simons s	Durrande	Marseilles, &c.
	Dumra s	Russell	Kurrachee, &c.
	Lhula (Transport)	Stewart	Natal.
	Chusan s	Street	China, &c.
	Clan Stuart s	Milne	Singapore.

The steamer Ville de Paris, Capitalu Cecsaldi, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Havre.

The steamer Muke Maru entered for loading yesterday for Japan, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—101 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 1,030 cwt oil cakes, Glade and Co; 75 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia s—3,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 2,052 cwt myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co; 36 bales skins, H O Hajee Hassum; 203 cwt aloetibre, N Futehally and Co; 1,000 cwt mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 231 cwt gum, A H Mowjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—1,000 cwt myrabolams, Edjee Comersey; 2,000 cwt linseed, Wagjee Bucher; 2,463 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Clyde-dale s—4,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 100 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 1,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt mowrasseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,493 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—22 cases garnets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—37 cases Indian condiments, Manockjee Pconjiajee and Sons; 50 bales twists, Assur Veerjee and Co; 150 bales twist, Talati and Co; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Teng Tuck and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 45 bales twist, King Wah and Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

Muke Maru s—900 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—400 bales twist and 80 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1·5 cwt sandlewood, F Cassumohoy Nathoboy; 500 bales twist, Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, H Cooverjee; 143 bales twist, Caresjee Bomanjee and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Miiso Maru s—650 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

NOBLE—HIRSCH—September 12, at All Saints' Church, Mussoorie, N-W P, by the Rev Dr Hooper, William Noble, youngest son of J D Noble, Esq, C E, of Bristol, to Rosa Edith Hirsch, only daughter of the late M Hirsch, Esq, of Bombay.

DEATHS.

COOPER—September 13, at Ghazipur, N-W P, of cholera, Annie Catherine Lowes Cooper, Head Mistress, Station School, Ghazipur.

POOLE—September 17, at Ghazipur, N-W P, Rosalie Poole, widow of the late John Henry Poole, Police Force, N-W P, aged 67.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1899.

IT is now some years since Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Inspector of the Educational Department, Central Division, drew the attention of Government and of the Bombay Municipality to the measures taken in Japan to make the Japanese artisan more efficient and better able to compete with the working men of other countries. The Japanese Government had sent a Commission to study what had been done in that direction on the Continent, in Great Britain, and in the United States. The result of full and patient inquiry was that the example of Switzerland was considered especialy applicable for Japan. The inhabitants of a very poor country had been enabled to build up new industries, and extend their trade relations by careful teaching in the schools, combined with the elements of special instruction in agriculture or in education in industries carried on in the locality. The comprehensive technical instruction in Germany, France, Belgium, and in the United States, and in a lesser degree in England, was carefully examined, and plans were drawn up for the adaptation of the best features of each system to the special needs of the Island Empire. To begin with, primary education of a very advanced type was made compulsory throughout the Empire, and large expenditure was incurred, without hesitation or delay, to provide every district in town or country with well-equipped schools. Mr. Kirkham, foreseeing the inevitable tendency of this new departure in the one progressive country in Eastern Asia would be to enable Japan to compete advantageously with the untaught labour of India and especially of Bombay, urged the importance of taking timely action to extend and improve the system of primary and technical education in this city, and Presidency, so that we should be in a position to meet our competitors on something like equal terms. The warning and the advice fell on unheeding ears, and, with the single exception of Mr. J. M. Tata's generous proposal to provide funds for the establishment of a Teaching University in Bombay, which would give prominence to the scientific and technical requirements of India, there has not been the faintest evidence of a desire to make good what is defective in our educational system and endeavour to get into line with our rivals.

In the years that have been permitted to pass unimproved since we were apprised of what was contemplated in the Far East, Japan has applied herself with unremitting energy to the organisation of elementary and technical education, which the *Indian and Eastern Engineer*, a highly competent authority on such subjects, pronounces to be in some respects an advance on those in Europe and America. The Report of the Minister for Education for the year 1898 shows that elementary schools are now to be found in all parts of the Empire, higher schools have been organised in central districts, and a large number of special and technical schools have been opened to train those who are to develop the trade and industry of the country. The higher education is amply provided for by the Imperial University of Tokio, and another University more recently established in Kyato. Both institutions have a University Hall and College of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature Science, and Agriculture, with appliances and staff on a large and generous scale. The College of Engineering teaches the nine courses of mathematics—civil engineering, mechanical engineering, naval architecture, applied chemistry, the technology of explosives, mining and metallurgy. This College is now incorporated with the Imperial College of Engineering, which was formerly connected with the Public Works Department. The gave the students the advantage of spending a considerable part of their course in acquiring practical knowledge of their work. The Department of Public Works having been strangely abolished, the students have now to trust to their own efforts to find opportunities of acquiring practical training. The students who passed through the course under the old system spent nearly half their time in practical work so that, when they left College, they had a fair training in theory and practice. Their services were greatly in request, and many of them have obtained high positions in their profession. The Educational Department will endeavour to procure facilities for students to carry on experimental work while studying, so as to cover some of the advantages lost by the closing of the Public Works Department. The teachers of this particular college last year numbered 50, and the students 384, of whom 102 were in the department of civil engineering, 36 in naval architecture, 72 in mechanical engineering, 6 in electric engineering, 7 in the technology of arms, 59 in mining and metallurgy. Seventy-eight graduated during the year: for the higher appointments will be available. Eighty technical schools give special instruction in agriculture and industry to students who cannot enter the University; and there is a normal school for training technical teachers. Technical Schools are not unfrequently started to improve local industries. The Higher Commercial School gives instruction in the higher branches of commerce to pupils who desire to be trained for the management of commercial affairs, or become directors and teachers in Commercial Schools. The number of instructors in the school is forty-two, of whom five are foreigners; the pupils number 452, of whom eighty-five graduated in the year. The school gives free years for the main and one preparatory course, with a special course for those who desires to qualify for the higher appointments. Of the graduates only ten found employment under Government, forty-nine were employed in banks, companies, and commercial houses, and nineteen have set up in business.

In this school a foreign language branch was established during the year to meet the demand for young men able to speak English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, or Corean. The necessary instruction in foreign languages was re-organised by the Government and the Diet in the previous year. The instructors number sixteen, of whom seven are foreigners, and the students 284. What a decisive advantage this careful and very thorough instruction in technology and every branch of engineering, with foreign languages thrown in, must confer on the Japanese who desire employment in China, the Philippines, Corea, and even in India, over other competitors not so amply instructed. On a somewhat lower, but not less important, plane are the Apprentices' School, to give practical instruction to the sons of men engaged in wood and metal work so that they may become intelligent workers, and the Osaka Technical School, to prepare first-class workmen and foremen. In the Sopara Agricultural School superior instruction in everything relating to agriculture is given in a course extending over four years. Why should not India take a leaf out of this book, which will place Japan as far above her Asiatic neighbours in the industrial arts, in commerce, and in agriculture, as her military and naval organisation distanced China, overthrown in one campaign with fourfold her population and latent resources immeasurably superior? If we do not bestir ourselves we will be the helpless victims of an alert and well-equipped competitor, which hitherto never gave us serious concern.

THE Review of the trade of India for 1898-99 opens with the statement that those who compare the trade of last year with that of the two years preceding are apt to draw the conclusion that it was an exceptionally prosperous period. But the figures for seven years just ended, it is pointed out, show that there is no solid basis for the conclusion. For all that the amount of trade was pretty satisfactory, although Mr. J. E. O'Conor, the Director-General of Statistics, observes that in a country which is still undergoing development in every direction, there is no occasion to point with complacency to the value of last year's trade, even though it is larger than has been hitherto reached. The particular healthy douche that Mr. O'Conor administers to the optimistic people, who might be inclined to view the present volume of trade remarkably good, is the consideration that, large as it is, it might reasonably have been expected to be larger. The total imports for the year were Rx. 86,264,298 and the exports Rx. 120,129,654. The imports were not in excess of the average, merchandise being smaller than in any of the previous five years. The export trade was nearly six per cent. in excess of 1894-95, but less than one and a half per cent. more than the trade of 1895-96. The two years immediately preceding 1898 were exceptionally bad, and compared with the period last year's trade appears unusually good. But there is no doubt that it would have been better if the conditions had been entirely favourable. The effects of the famine of the preceding two years were mitigated by the autumn harvest of 1897, but the prices of food-grains did not resume the level of the period before the famine until the autumn harvest of 1898 was assured. Much of the prosperity which attended the trade of the year is assigned to the excellent conditions of trade in the United Kingdom and the United States, and the stability of exchange during the year enabled the country to take full advantage of all the other conditions favourable to trade. There was a large demand for wheat at prices much above the average of recent years, when the Punjab peasants had gathered in a very good harvest. The trade in rice resumed its normal course, and the exports were stimulated by a scant harvest in Japan. But for the active trade in wheat the year would have to be classed a not by any means good, as many articles of importance did not reach the level of former years. Among these were cotton, cotton manufactures (yarn and cloth), indigo, jute, opium and oilseeds. The value of the oilseeds exported showed a considerable increase as compared with the twelve months immediately preceding, but it was less than in 1894-95. Jute goods, oils, provisions, spices, tea, wood, and timber were higher than in 1895-96, though the value of jute goods and tea exported was below that of 1897-98. Turning to the imports it is seen that about four-fifths of the decline in merchandise was due to a reduction in the imports of beet-sugar from Germany. There was also a large decline in metals, and petroleum fell from the excessively high level of the preceding year. The importations of gold and silver, though large, were smaller than in 1897-98 and the exportations were larger. The imports of gold alone were much more than in the preceding year and the exports were somewhat less. Silver imports were below and exports above those of 1897-98. Of imported merchandise over 70 per cent. was received from England, and altogether the trade with England amounted during the year to 45 per cent. of the whole of the imports and exports of merchandise. As the natural result of the cessation of the military operations on the North-West Frontier, and the disappearance of famine, there was a very satisfactory increase in the amount of trade carried over the Indian frontier, Kandahar, Kabul and Bajaur figure in these increases, and the increased resort of Europeans to the Kashmir Valley, with the administrative and final reforms which have been brought about, have created a large and expanding trade with that State. There has been a slight decline the trade with Nepal, and the commerce with Burma and Western China is still disappointing. Of the frontier trade, generally, it is remarked that over a large area of unpeopled dreary wastes there is no prospect of development, while the trade with Afghanistan, Nepal and China is impeded by fiscal restrictions and prohibitions of the rulers, or by the absence of proper means of communication.

THE Presidency plague returns for the week ending on Friday last show a large increase in plague, the figures being 4,603 deaths or an increase of 657. The disease is still normal in Bombay City, while in Karachi there is a practical freedom. In the Deccan capital there is a welcome decrease, the figures being 628 cases and 501 deaths as against 731 and 607. It is to be feared that the main reason for the apparent subsidence of plague is only due to the large exodus of the inhabitants of Poona City into the country districts and not to natural causes. The infection of the districts surrounding Poona is becoming more and more severe; the increases in Nasik, Poona District, Ahmednagar and Satara are large, and swells the figures up to an appalling extent. The visitation of plague in Nasik District is terrible, the number of cases being 992 and 718 deaths, while the total population is only about 60,000. The most lamentable feature is the fact that the prejudice against inoculation is as great at Nasik as at Poona, and the people apparently prefer death to securing life and immunity by submitting to the operation. There is an increase of 110 deaths in Poona District, 177 in Satara, and 100 in Ahmednagar. There is also a considerable advance in Dharwar and Bijapur Districts, while in Hyderabad the disease is still raging the city. The Collector, Mr. Barrow, is working hard in reference to inoculation, and it is encouraging to know that before his efforts the inbred prejudices of the people are slowly melting away. Ahmedabad has become infected, and as that city is full of refugees, whose physical condition is anything but normal, the presence of plague there is distinctly dangerous. Kohlapur shows a slight improvement, but the statistics go to show that generally throughout the Presidency the tendency is for the infection to spread.

FROM the first General Memorandum dealing with the subject, this year's sugarcane crop appears to be doing fairly well. In the North-West Provinces and in the Punjab, however, the ultimate results depended at the time of the reports upon a sufficiency of September rain. Up to the middle of the month when the memorandum was issued, there had been little or no rain in the Punjab. Throughout Bengal the season has been on the whole favourable for sugarcane, except in some of the Central and Eastern districts where excessive rain and disease, in places, damaged the crop. The area under cane almost equals that cultivated last year, but is a little less than the average. The yield on the 868,000 acres under cultivation is estimated at 96 per cent. of an average crop, which is better by 6 per cent. than the estimate of 1898. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the water-supply for irrigation being sufficient, the crops prospered until the end of April. Then excessive rain in the next two months caused a great deal of injury, especially in the eastern districts, but seasonable weather conditions have since somewhat improved the prospects of the crop. The area under cultivation is now estimated to be about two per cent. larger than in 1898 and 9 per cent. in excess of that of 1897. The total area is about a million and a quarter acres, and the yield is estimated to be about four-fifths of the average. From the Punjab the report, which deals with sixteen districts only, estimates that the area sown is about 6 per cent. below that of last year. As previously indicated the break in the rains in July affected the crop in some places, but, subject to later rain, an average yield was anticipated. In Madras the reports from the "raiyatwari" tracts, which cover about two-thirds of the Presidency show an area sown slightly in excess of the previous year, but still below the average. The season generally had been unfavourable, but at the end of August the crop here was reported to be in a condition fair to good, while recent rain has improved the prospect.

PROFESSOR W. M. Haffkine is a passenger by the P. & O. steam ship, Shannon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning next.

MR. KAZI KABIRUDIN, barrister-at-law, has filed informations against twenty-two Hindus of Kalian, on behalf of his clients, in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Thana, and applied for warrants for the arrest of the accused. The informations were referred to Mr. Monteath, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Thana, who has been appointed Special Magistrate to try the cases. Mr. Monteath has ordered warrants to issue against all the accused and a day will be fixed for trial after the warrants have been executed.

MR. B. R. MEHTA, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, has just published, through Messrs. Stevens and Sons, London, a useful little Tabular Analysis of the English Law of Contract. Tabular analyses of the different branches of the law are by no means uncommon, but, we believe, this is the first time that the English Law of Contract has been analytically tabled. Mr. Mehta begins by dividing the subject into four principal parts, *viz.*, the essentials of a valid contract, its effects, its interpretation, and its termination, each of which again is sub-divided into smaller heads. The whole subject is dealt with in the small space of a single sheet, thus enabling the student to have, as it were, a bird's eye view of the entire law on the subject. Such an arrangement is bound to have its usefulness with law students, who would welcome this bright little sheet as an aid to their reading of the various portly volumes on the subject. The author has done his work very carefully, and has added a welcome volume to the library of the law student. It can be consulted with advantage even by laymen. It may be mentioned that the whole sheet is folded into book from with a neat cover, which adds to its value. The author, who is a son of Mr. Rustamji Mehta, C. I. E., of Calcutta, is now in England, serving his probational term. He will shortly return to India, and join the Service in Bengal where he is posted.

ABOUT 150 carpenters, who are employed in the Madras Gun Carriage Factory, have gone into strike owing to certain grievances in the matter of their remuneration. They contended that as they are paid at piece rates, there should be no reduction in their wages for absence, &c. They have appealed to the Director-General of Ordnance in India. There has been a lot of work at the Factory lately in the manufacture of articles for the South African business.

WITH the object of improving Russian trade relations with Afghanistan, the Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg is considering a scheme for facilitating the export of petroleum across the Afghan frontier

AT a Cabinet Council, on Sept. 1, General Galliffet announced that owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever the grand manœuvres of the fifth and ninth Army Corps had been abandoned, garrison manœuvres being substituted for them.

THE "Aftenposten" of Christiania states that at a meeting of the Council of the Norwegian Ministers held on Saturday it was decided to forward the law for the introduction of a purely Norwegian flag to the Swedish-Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in order that notification of the law might be made to foreign Governments.

A SPECIAL edition of the "Reichsanzeiger," published on Monday, announced that the Kaiser had accepted the resignations of Herr Recke, Minister of the Interior, and Herr Bosse, Minister of Public Instruction. The Kaiser has appointed Baron Rheinboden of Dusseldorf Minister of the Interior, and Herr Studt, of Munster, Minister of Public Instruction.

THE number of "Landrathe" who are members of the Prussian Chamber is thirty-two. Of these twenty-four have actively opposed the Canal Bill, and have voted against it in the Dist. In Herr Richter's view it is a mistake that Government officials should be allowed to enter Parliament at all, but once they are there it is eminently unconstitutional to attempt, to coerce them by pains and penalties.

THE preliminary inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent attempt on ex-King Milan was concluded on Sept. 1. Sixteen persons were set at liberty while twenty-nine others, including M. Pashitch, M. Taushanovitch, Colonel Nikolitch, and M. Protitch, editor of the "Odjek," were charged with high treason in connection with the attempt. Ten persons were committed for trial on a charge of "lese-majeste."

THE inside sheet of the Berlin "Vorwarts," the Socialists organ, was confiscated the other day for a leading article beginning—"The greatest rogue in all the land—." This is the first line of a well-known popular song, which continues—"is and always will be the informer." But a police official who was not acquainted with it jumped at the conclusion that this must refer to the Emperor, and a prosecution for "lese-majeste" was the result. The truth, however, was discovered, and the prosecution has been withdrawn amid much hilarity.

THE Governor-General's Foot Guards, from Ottawa, to the number of 350, reached Albany, New York State, on Sept. 3, and met with an enthusiastic reception. Colonel Roosevelt, the Governor of New York, was absent, but sent his military secretary to bid the Canadians welcome. They will be the guests of a local Militia battalion during their stay. On Sept. 4 they will troup their colours, and, although it is a holiday, the Capital has been opened for their inspection. Colonel Roosevelt, in a letter which he has addressed to the visiting regiment, bids them a cordial welcome, and expresses his regret at being unable to meet them personally. He hails their visit with peculiar pleasure, coming, as it does, at a time when the English-speaking peoples are being brought closer than ever before. It is, he adds, of peculiar interest to the future of civilisation and humanity that good feeling should be continued and strengthened.

THE Prussian Government has, after all, decided to adopt immediate and severe measures against the Landrathe and other political officials who opposed the Canal Bill. The following announcement is made on the authority of the Minister of the Interior:—The Government has unhappily been compelled by recent experience to conclude that a number of political officials have consciously or unwittingly transgressed those limits of political activity which have just been defined afresh in the edict of Aug. 31. . . . In present circumstances the officials in question do not adequately and in every respect fulfil the high demands which have to be made of them in the interests of the service of the State and in view of the responsibility devolving upon them. The Government has, therefore, been compelled to decide to place a number of political officials provisionally on the Retired List with half-pay.

THE Royal Army Medical Corps is still short of candidates. "Medico" writes to the *Westminster Gazette* that at the last examination in July only fourteen entries were obtained, half the number required. He adds:—The reason the Service is shunned is that though a candidate may pass in July he receives no pay until joining at Netley on Oct. 1, he then obtains but 8s. per day until Feb. 1 following. During these four months he is only on probation, and may be cast adrift at the end of that time, as happened to three men in the last batch. He thus receives from Aug. 1 to Feb. 1 the sum of 37l. in pay, while the minimum cost of uniform is 50l. Further, on going to India, he is paid but 350rs. per mensem, while the vet. who doctors the horses obtains 450rs. If, concludes "Medico," the authorities entered men as the Navy does—gazette candidates directly they pass, and grant full pay and service from the day the list is published—plenty of men could be had.

A ROME correspondent wrote on Sunday night:—For many years the Italian Republicans have held a yearly congress in Italy to discuss the affairs and policy of the party without being interfered with as their action was simply academical. However, under the new police regulations which the Premier, General Pelloux, has introduced by royal decree without parliamentary sanction, such a gathering might be broken up and the participants arrested, even if they met in a private hall, and they have decided, therefore, to hold it outside Italy, and, fearing arrest on the journey, the name of the town has been kept secret. It is believed to be somewhere in Switzerland. To-night the members of Parliament belonging to the Republican group will leave, and will be joined later on by most of the influential representatives of their party. Among the questions the congress will discuss are the electoral tactics and action of the party in the present political situation.

THE situation is not at all hopeful. The "Schlesische Zeitung" announces in express terms that the embittered Conservatives will form a "Fronde," and that the disciplinary measures against the "Landrathe" will only inspire the Conservative Opposition with fresh enthusiasm. Writers in the "Kreuz Zeitung" compare the action of the Government to the treatment of French prefects by Napoleon III. It is stated on good authority that great disappointment is felt in high quarters at the unfavourable reception accorded throughout the country to the disciplinary measures against the officials. Unless the Prussian Diet is dissolved, and an attempt is made under the auspices of new "Landrathe" to secure the election of more docile Chamber, the chances of the Canal Bill next session will be very slight. But even now "Landrathe," says the "Times" correspondent, will hardly be able to counteract the influence of their predecessors and of the Conservative "Fronde" in the provinces.

IN addition to the enthusiastic welcome given to the Emperor by both nationalities in Bohemia, there are two other features of the manœuvres just concluded which, says the "Times" correspondent at Vienna, deserve special mention. One is the prominent position taken by the heir-presumptive, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who, for the first time, was entrusted with the command of an army corps. The Emperor has addressed a letter to Baron von Beck, Chief of the General Staff, expressing his high appreciation of the excellent conduct of the operations by the Archduke. Another circumstance of considerable importance is the exceptional popularity achieved by the heir-presumptive precisely in that part of Austria which is most distracted by the strife of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LAST DESPATCHES.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Mr. Chamberlain's despatch to the Transvaal Government, dated 22nd inst., has been published.

In it he first expresses his profound regret at the refusal of the Transvaal to accept the moderate and conciliatory offer made by Great Britain whose Government had repeatedly assured the Transvaal that they had no desire to interfere with the independence of the Boers, and had offered to give a complete guarantee against attack either from within the British dominions or from abroad.

The British Government, Mr. Chamberlain says, are compelled to absolutely deny and repudiate the assertion of the Transvaal that it is an International Sovereign State.

The object of the Government has been to obtain substantial and immediate representation for the Uitlanders in the Volksraad and secure for them first treatment as promised in 1881.

The Government is of opinion that the new conditions are less comprehensive than those contained in the despatch of 8th September to effect the desired object, and the refusal of the Transvaal makes further discussion on the former lines useless.

The Government are therefore compelled to reconsider the situation and formulate their own proposals for a final settlement.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a second despatch of the same date, declares that the Transvaal must have known beforehand that the conditions of non-interference and suzerainty attached to the Franchise proposals were totally inadmissible.

He regards the use of both languages in the Volksraad as reasonable, and is astonished that the Transvaal should deny making such a proposal to Mr. Conyngham Greene.

THE ADMIRALTY ENGAGING HOSPITAL SHIPS.

The Admiralty has taken up the steamships Cowan and Spartan as hospital ships for South Africa.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

The annual Lucknow dinner took place at the Hotel Metropole to-night. General Sir William Olpherts, V. C., presided and thirty other Lucknow veterans were present.

General Olpherts, in his speech, dwelt enthusiastically on the work of General Havelock and Outram.

SERVIAN STATE TRIALS.

SEPT. 26.

The State trial of Knezevitch and his fellow prisoners before a special Tribunal ended yesterday at Belgrade, when Knezevitch was sentenced to death for attempting to assassinate ex-King Milan and for high treason.

The other prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for high treason.

Knezevitch was executed the same afternoon after the sentence was passed.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Considerable modifications are to be made in the Viceroy's tour, but where his Excellency will now go has not yet been settled.

MILITARY NEWS.

We understand Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Commanding 1st Royal West Kents, has applied to retire on half pay.

Sir R. Hart has selected Lieutenant Harding Newman, R. A., as A.-D.-C., at Quetta.

Captain Witham, 20th Hussars, officiates as Station Staff Officer, at Rawalpindi, vice Major Bowes, appointed D. A. A. G., Bombay Command.

Captain Napier has left Simla on three months' mission in connection with the Intellegence Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, who recently has been appointed Head of the Intelligence Department, Army Head-quarters, has now been offered, and has accepted, the Assistant-Adjutant-Generalship Mobilisation War Office. His successor in Simla is not yet been named.

Colonel W. W. M. Smith, R.A., succeeds Brigadier General Curtes as Colonel on the Staff, R.A., Punjab Command.

Lieutenant M. M. Lowsley, Army Medical Corps, is posted to Bombay from Home.

Captain Vyvyan, Welsh Regiment, is permitted to retire.

Captain Cartwright, 6th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as D. A. A. G., Aden, vice Captain Kerry transferred to Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant-Colonels Welchman, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Nuthall, 13th Bombay Infantry, Major Gilbert, I.M.S., have been permitted to return to duty in India, while Captain Wimble, Commissariat Department, has four months' extension of leave at home.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 26.

There were 60 cases and 49 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 56. In the Contonment 7 cases, 2 deaths; in the suburban 2 cases, 2 deaths; and in the District 37 cases, 42 deaths.

Two fresh cases were admitted in the Sassoon Hospital, Mrs. Spence, wife of a Sergeant in the First Field Battery, and Mr. Dalten. The other patients are progressing favourably.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malta arrived here, from Colombo, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Bombay to Japan, arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 20.

The N. Y. K. s. s. Kagoshima Maru arrived at Hongkong on 25th instant.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mazagon (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 20th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

THE HYDERABAD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 26.

The Hyderabad Rifle Association Meeting was opened this morning by Mrs. Bullen, wife of Major Bullen, having fired the time gun. The camp at Trimulgherry was laid out with admirable precision and competitors on range outnumber the previous years. Up to date there are 205 British and 480 Entries or a total of 685. Twelve British Corps and twenty-six Native Regiments are represented. The former include the East Yorks from Belgaum, the Royal Scots from Poona, the Welsh from Ahmednagar, and the local volunteers who are competing for the first time with the Lee Metford.

The Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops and the Hyderabad Contingent were well to the front.

The weather was beautifully adapted to shooting this morning.

MR. FORREST ON SPECIAL DUTY IN THE INDIA OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.*

The Secretary of State has sanctioned Mr. G. W. Forrest, Director of Records, being placed on special duty in the India Office for one year to complete his works on the siege of Delhi and on Sir Hugh Rose, after which Mr. Forrest will retire.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The programme of next Wednesday's Council meeting now issued contains besides business already noticed an amendment to be moved in the Kirk Sessions Bill by Mr. Raleigh, making notifications by Governor General sufficient proof of due constitution of a Kirk session.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The plague last week made a further advance, the number of deaths in India rasing to 4,977 owing to another increase in the Bombay Presidency, which alone accounted for 4,506 deaths, of which Poona had 600. Elsewhere throughout India the disease continues as before with little change, Calcutta reporting 42 deaths, Nagpur District 16 deaths, and Hyderabad State 192 deaths.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

To-day's match in the Durand tournament produced a surprise, the Black Watch beating the North Staffords by two goals to one after great struggle. The Black Watch now meet the Yorkshires in the finals on next Wednesday and in the event of winning, become prominent owners of the cup, having already won it two years running.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DINNER.

The Indian Medical Service Dinner took place to-night. General Harvey, Director-General, presided; General Tylor P. M. O., being amongst the guests. In proposing the prosperity to the Service, Dr. Harvey made an interesting speech, in which referring to the pressure of war and famine on the Service, the ninety officers, including recruits, are due back by the end of the current year, which should be sufficient to fill gaps, and yet provide a margin for furlough. While the plague persists the conditions of the Service could not be quite normal. But he hoped that the extreme tension of the last few years is over. He went on to describe the great advance which was taking place in the medical science, and he had witnessed reduction in the mortality in Bengal, while from 97 per mille in 1879 to less than 23 per mille last year, and he looked forward to the time when the death-rate of anything in excess of 15 per mille would be regarded as excessive. He alluded to the advance in other directions, principally amongst which were the new bacteriological and chemical departments and improved arrangements for treating lunatics, and he referred to the devoted work which was being done in combating the plague. Regarding Mons. Haffkine's preventive serum, he said it was so much appreciated that the laboratory could scarcely turn it out fast enough. Alluding to the falling-off in the number of the condidates for the I. M. S. he explained that this was apparently due merely to the fact that unsuccessful candidates are no longer permitted to compete again and again; some of them going up as many as ten times, but are now not allowed to appear more than twice, the marks obtained being as high as ever. The last batch, in particular, who are about to come out, were reported on by medical authorities as fine a set as could be wished.

RUSSIAN TRAVELLER.

The two Russian officers who have been travelling in Central Asia reached Gilget on the 20th inst. They go on to Kashmir and have accepted the invitation of Lord Curzon to visit Simla, where they are expected about the middle of October.

AYUB KHAN, EX-AMIR OF CABUL.

Ayub Khan, ex-Amir, has arrived in Shrinagar, and spent his first day there as the guest of the Resident, by whom he was received on arrival.

*Delayed in transmission.

SAMPATRAO GAIEKWAR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDADAD, SEPT. 23.

Shrimant Maharaja Sampatrao Gaickwar has come here and has put up with Sheth Shambhooprasad Becherlas at his bungalow, outside the Delhi gate. He visited the relief works at Malek Saban's tank and Chandola tank. The Maharaja had an interview with the Honourable Mr. Lely and Mr. Gibbs in connection with the relief works started by them for the poor people and cattle. There was a large and influential gathering of the leading citizens held in his honour by Sheth Shambhooprasad at his bungalow, this evening. The Maharaja leaves for Baroda by the early morning train to-morrow. He semed to take much sympathetic and intelligent interest in the condition of the suffering ryots.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

SEPTEMBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

APRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted,

Cable Iquique Valparaiso interrupted.

Communication with Columbia restored but telegrams are subject to delay of some hours.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 5 p.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Youngchang and Tali.

POONA RACES, 1899.

FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

THE Poona big meeting was brought to a successful conclusion to-day, and the attendance was grand.

The Paddock Stakes.—Rs. 1,300, out of which second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B Ponies 13-3 and under, and other classes 13-2 and under. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman, 9st 8lbs ...Greenhalgh 1
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e m Poppy, 8st 11b Gibbs 2
Lt-Col J Desaraj Ur's b aus p Screen, 8st 8lbs..Robinson 3

Eric and Lowsan did not start.

Betting—4 to 6 against Lady Yetman; 5 to 4 against Screen; and 6 Poppy.

Won by 1 1-2 length, 2 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 24 1-4 secs.

Selling Race.—Rs. 1,300, out of which second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For Horses. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st.; 5lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price, Rs. 800. Allowance. Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus g Cornalla, 7st 12lbs Robinson 1
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's br aus m Clarice, 8st 3lbs .....Ebrahim 2
Mr S K S's br aus h Fortunio, 7st 12lbs .....Southall 3
Mr J Hormusjee's br aus g Dakin, 7st 10lbs .....O.Neil 0
Mr A Martin's ch aus m Light of the Age, 8st 6lbs Greenhalgh 0

Truffle, Hoyt, Roy, and Seamist were scratched.

Betting—Evens on Clarice; 3 against Cornalla and Fortunio; and 6 against the rest.

Won by 1 1-4 length neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 4 1-2 secs.

The Small Pony Handicap.—Rs. 1,300, out of which second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's ch a p Muktar, 8st 5lbs C B Mahomed 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's ch a p Pretender, 9st 5lbs .....Soda 2
Mr S K S's ch a p Feeroze, 7st 10lbs .....Southall 3
Messrs Sutherland and H Jamsetji's ch a p Chester, 8st 10lbs .....Nama 0
Mr Farmer's g a p Orphan, 8st 5lbs .....Ebrahim 0
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Analiza, 8st 5lbs .....Hoyt 0
Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur, 8st 5lb .....Gibbs 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malia, 8st 2lbs .....He roo 0
Mr Flower's b a p Driver, 8st 11b.....Robinson 0
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a p Hawk, 7st Noor Mahomed .....O
Mr B's g a g Twilight, 6st 12lbs .....O.Neil 0

Clown did not start.

Betting—3 to 1 against Orphan; 4 Analiza, Muktar, Centaur, Driver and Feeroze; 8 Pretender and Chester; 10 Malta; and 12 the rest.

Won by a head, same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 41 1-4 secs.

The Winners' Handicap.—Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100 For all Arabs and C. B's entered at the Meeting. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—R. C. and Distance.

Mr S K S's b a p Angler, 7st 12lbs .....Southall 1
H H Aga Khan's b a h Yildiz, 9st 8lbs .....Ebrahim 2
Mr Moochool Shah's b ch g Lachin, 9st .....Robinson 3
Mr Lyndon's c a h Eclipse, 8st 7lbs .....Gibbs 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Hyderi, 8st 3lbs .....Heeroo 0
Mr Finch's c a h Brandy, 7st .....O'Neil 0

Betting—2 against Angler; 4 Yildiz, Lachin and Eclipse; and 5 the rest.

Won by a head, half length between second and third. Time—3 mins. 10 1-4 secs.

The Poona Handicap.—Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For Horses. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Cherry, 9st 0lbs..... Gibbs 1
Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst, 8st 5lbs Greenhalgh 2
Mr Townsend's b aus g Spark, 7st..... Taylor 3
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Boadsman, 9st 7lbs ...Ebrahim 0
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Carlton II, 9st 3lbs ..... O'neil 0
Mr A Sutar's ch aus g Redoubt, 8st 2lbs .....Robinson 0
Mr S K S's br aus h Fortunio, 7st 2lbs .....O'Neil 0

Clarice, Seamist and Planet did not start.

Betting—Evens to Beadsman; 2 Cherry; 6 Carlton, Amhurst and Redoubt; 8 Spark; and 10 Fortunio.

Won by a length, half length between second and third. Time—1 min. 4 secs.

The Desert Handicap.—Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B. Ponies, 14 hands and under. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Farmer's b a p Kapurthala, 7st 10lbs.....Noor Mahomed 1
Mr Flower's bl a p President, 9st 7lbs .....Soda 2
Messrs G K and D D's b a p Pehlwan, 8st 9lbs .....C B Mahomed 3
H H Aga Khan's b a p Helios, 9st 11b.....Ebrahim 0
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's c a p Sherall, 8st 10lbs.....Ryder 0
Mr Lyndon's b a p Squire, 8st 8lbs .....Gibbs 0
Mr A Sattar's g a p Lucifer, 8st 5lbs .....Robinson 0
Mr S K S's b a p Young Rex, 7st 9lbs .....Taylor 0
Mr S A W's g a p Arbid, 7st 8lbs .....Hoyt 0
Mr Lyndon's b a p Nimrod, 7st 7lbs .....O'Neil 0

Betting—2 against Helios; 4 President and Lucifer; 6 Sherall, Squire and Nimrod; 8 Arbid, and 10 the rest.

Won by 1 3-4 lengths, half length between second and third. Time—1 min. 54 3-4 secs.

The Consolation Stakes.—Rs. 1,300, out of which second receives Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100. For all Arabs and C. B's which have been entered at the Meeting and which have not won. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Chief of Kagal's g a h Shanavaz, 8st 7lbs .....Noor Mahomed 1
Mr S K S's ch ch m Esmeralda, 9st 6lbs.....Southall 2
Captain Stannus's b ch g Turban, 9st 4lbs ...Greenhalgh 3
Mr Brandreth's g ch g Cabin Boy, 9st 11b.....Oswell 0
Captain Trevor Boothe's b a h Slasher, 9st 12lbs ..Taylor 0

Eclipse did not start.

Betting—4 to 6 against Esmeralda; 3 Shanavez; Cabinboy and Turban; and 10 Slasher.

Won by a head, half length between second and third. Time—1 min. 54 1-2 secs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE second game in the first round of the above Association Tournament was played on the Cooperage, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, before a large and enthusiastic gathering of spectators. The records of the competing teams—the King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry and the Royal Scots' "B" team—gave promise of an exciting and cease game, and this assumption was proved to be correct, the winning goal being scored only a couple of minutes before the call of time. In the first half, the Shropshires defended the Bandstand goal and, if anything, had somewhat the better of the contest. Their right wings were a particularly fast lot, and during the game put in some pretty play, as also did the right wing of the Scots' eleven. The latter team indulged too much in the practice of skying the ball and lost ground thereby, but their goal-keeper proved a safe custodian and returned many nasty shots. The forward brigades of both teams played well and were well fed by their rear divisions. The first half closed without a score, but in the second period both teams played a strong and fast game. The contest, almost right up to the close looked like ending in a draw, but just before the call of time Summerfield managed to get the ball past Gordon and scored the only goal in the game and enabled the Shropshires to run out winners.

The following were the teams;—

Royal Scots "B" Team: Privates Gordon, Manson, Ballyntine, Lance-Corporal Watering, Privates Burnett, McLachlan, Davidson, and Clarke, Lieutenant Drysdale, Lance-Corporal Murray, and Private Raul.

Shropshire Light Infantry: Privates Wild, Bramner, Bomfield, Stapleton, Millichips, Vate, Griffiths, Harris, Booth, Summerfield, and Corporal Ralphs.

Referee—Mr. Parker, Rovers.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* announces that a Mr. Wilson, acting as agent for an Anglo-Russian Syndicate, is at present in Tashkent for the purpose of arranging a concession for the irrigation of certain lands in Turkestan. The irrigation company is formed with a capital of 4,000,000 roubles. A similar undertaking, but one of much greater magnitude, is in course of formation by an American syndicate, whose engineers are now at Tashkent. This is a grandiose project for reclaiming the whole of the hitherto sterile region, commonly known as the "Hunger Steppe," by an extensive system of canals and irrigation works in connection with the Syr Darya. As a guarantee for this colossal enterprise, which is estimated to cost 150,000,000 roubles, the American concessionnaires will be granted a freehold lease for a long term of years of the Hunger Steppe.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT DARJEELING.

MANY EUROPEANS KILLED.

A PROFOUND sensation has been created at Bombay by the news of the terrible earthquake accompained by floods which have visited Darjeeling, and resulted in great destruction of human life. A telegram from Calcutta yesterday gives some details of the catastrophe. Landslips have occurred, and have caused the loss of about 79 lives, which include nine Europeans. All the Europeans killed, as far as is known, were little children in the Arcadia and other schools. St. Paul's, North Point, and Mrs. Sells' school escaped mishap. Concurrently with the Darjeeling disaster comes the news of an accident at the Teesta Ferry on the Bengal-Duars Railway. A boat carrying Mr. Kuster, Manager of the Railway; Mr. Anderson Engineer-in-charge of the railway extension; Mr. Whitton, Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co's superintendent of the tea estates in the Duars; Mr. A. C. Mitter, planter; four trolley men and four boatmen, was swamped in the swollen current. It is feared that all the Europeans and seven of the natives were drowned.

From elsewhere in Bengal and Duars comes the news of heavy floods, and railway communication has been interrupted at many points. Owing to the heavy floods on the E. I. R. loop lines on Sunday, two spans and piers of the bridge between the Colgong and Chogha stations were washed away. All the traffic over this section in consequence has been interrupted as it is not possible to maintain through communication even by transhipment. Until the breach is sufficiently repaired to permit of safe working, passengers from the Calcutta side travelling to places beyond it will be carried in chord line trains and transferred to the loop line connecting with trains either at Luckeserai or Mokameh and "vice versa". Ordirary loop line trains from Howrah will, until further notice, run only as far as Colgong.

A telegram dated Darjeeling, Monday, 8 p.m., states that disatrous landslips took place on Sunday night between 12 and 2 o'clock with slight shocks of earthquake. The rainfall from 2 o'clock p.m. on Sunday till 8 a. m. on Monday was fifteen inches. In all 28 inches fell in 38 hours. News has just arrived that the line between Pagla and Jhora and in many other places is seriously damaged.

About a thousand acres of tea have been destroyed. The surrounding half of the eastern slopes of Darjeeling Spur from Jalapahar to Birch Hill have slipped. About 3,000 feet of the water supply pipe have been destoryed, the electric light plant has been damaged, and all wires throughout the station are much damaged. Darjeeling is in complete darkness. To-night (Monday) the weather is cloudy, and there are great fears of rain causing further slips.

MESSAGE FROM THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy has telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, expressing his deep regret at the Darjiling disaster, tendering his commiseration with that Government on the calamity and his sincere condolences with the families and friends of all the poor people who have lost their lives.

STEAMERS AGROUND NEAR CALCUTTA.

The steamer Gaekwar, which went ashore at Budgebudge on Saturday, was successfully floated the same night and came up to town yesterday, in order to ascertain whether she sustained any damages by grounding. A preliminary departmental inquiry will be held by the Port Officer.

The steamer Dragoman, with a cargo of kerosine oil in cases, consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, went aground on the Moyapore Sands while coming up the river on Friday afternoon. Telegraphic communication being received at the agents' office, the tug steamer Warren Hastings was sent down on Saturday to render assistance, but failed in her endeavours to tow the vessel off, having parted her hawsers.

On Sunday the Warren Hastings returned to town with Captain Drogonan, and arrangements were made to send a sufficient number of boats to lighten the vessel by discharging 500 tons of oil before another attempt was made to float her. The Warren Hastings left the same day with cargo boats. The steamer was floated off early yesterday morning from "Devil's Point" below Attchipore.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

DEPARTURE OF THE LINDULA.

OUTBREAK OF ANTHRAX AT DEOLALI.

THE DRAGOONS DELAYED.

YESTERDAY the transport Lindula sailed from Bombay with the first squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards, consisting of 8 officers, 168 non-commissioned officers and men, 24 officers' chargers, 164 horses, 12 mules, with 62 boxes of ammunition, besides 1 warrant officer, 1 sergeant, 2 clerks, and 29 followers. The first of the special trains conveying the troops to Bombay arrived at 5-40 a.m., and the second at 6-30 a.m. The animals were at once detrained, and the work of shipping them on board commenced, and completed at about 11-30 a.m. Everything in connection with the embarkation went off without hitch. The vessel left her berth at one o'clock and passed through the gates about half an hour later. There was a fairly good crowd of spectators to see the troops off. Major Stobart was in command of the squadron, and the other officers are:—Major Stobart, Captain Mappin, Lieutenants Travers, Watson, Norwood, Lannowe and Hon. Lieut. and Quarter-Master Farbrother, 5th Dragoon Guards, Major J. Minniece, R. A. M. C., Assistant Surgeon Lieutenant J. E. Hendricks, Sub-Marine Department.

A camp will be pitched on the general Parade Ground near the Victoria Terminus, opposite the Municipal office, for the accommodation of the Reserve of horses, &c., strength as below, proceeding to South Africa to join the contingent there:—three officers, one Assistant Surgeon, 154 men (Europeans), 258 horses. The camp will be ready for occupation on the 1st October.

The two squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards, which were to leave to-day by the transports Patiala and Verawa, have deferred their departure till the 28th instant, on account of anthrax having appeared amongst the horses at Deolali, where they are encamped. Veterinary Captain, E. Taylor, has specially been ordered to proceed to Deolali to inspect the horses. Captain Taylor left for Deolali last night, and on whose report the departure of the two remaining Squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards will depend.

There has been a good deal of anthrax in Northern India recently.

The transport Nevasa will sail to-day with the ammunition column, and C and D Sections of No. 69 Native Field Hospital.

BOOK AND GAME FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC RECEIVED.

	Rs
Amount previously acknowledged	580
Mr. P. R. Cadell	10
" C. H. B Forbes	10
" R. R. Ross	10
" R. Reeve	10
" B. S.	2
Rs.....	622

The committee beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, etc., from Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Mr. J. Barclay, Mrs. E. Warden, Messrs. G. Claridge & Co., W. C. T. U. Ladies, Grant Road, Mr. G. Mc. Harrison, Mr. E. Comber, Mr. E. F. Alium, Mr. J. D. Parakh, Miss Aston.

P. R. WILSON,
Hon. Treasurer, Transvaal Expn. Book and Game Fund.

PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION IN MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There was an article in last Wednesday's *Times* containing a personal attack on me in defence of Dr. Collie, which left no alternative to me but to reply to it. The Editor, however, refuses to take it unless I consent to delete the whole of the first two paras. I cannot see the fairness of not letting me reply in my own way to a direct personal attack, leaving the Editor to set me right, if I have erred, in a note or another article. I have therefore to solicit your courtesy to publish in your columns—not indeed, the whole letter which is a long one—but the first portion, allowing me to add that the rest dealt with the imputations in the article in detail.—Yours, &c.,

P. M. MEHTA.

The following is part of Mr. Mehta's letter referred to above:—

Sir,—I readily and cheerfully accept the assurance given in your paper of last Wednesday by the writer in your leading columns of Dr. Collie's Apologia—I use the term, you will observe, in its classic sense—that he has been inspired in composing it by no considerations save those of justice and fairplay, and that he has single-mindedly evolved it out of his own deep and dispassionate meditation on facts "which were 'for the most part' common knowledge to visitors to Matheran." I do not know if you did or did not place at his disposal the printed copy of the whole of the correspondence between Dr. Collie and me, which though, I could not on account of its length venture to ask you to publish, I furnished you with to make whatever use of you thought proper. However that may be, on one point at least, I think it can scarcely be denied that the writer must have derived his inspiration from Dr. Collie himself. At the very commencement of his apology, the writer feelingly pleads that "no one has cared to wait and hear Major Collie's version of the matter—not even Government, apparently," and does not hesitate to deliver a personal attack on the Plague Commissioner "whose passion," he says, "for conciliation has' overriden alike his sense of fairness and the duty he owes to the officers associated with him." I have a lively recollection of the angry wisdom which you have over and over again sorrowfully poured on the devoted heads of Indian writers and critics whenever they are supposed to have so far forgotten themselves as to question the impartial and judicial attitude of Government, or worse still, to impute motives to Government and Government officials, without the support of the most positive and convincing evidence. As the *Times of India* no doubt always practises what it preaches, I cannot believe for a single moment that it could have allowed its leading columns to be opened to a writer, who makes personal imputations on Government and its officers, without having obtained the direct and personal assurance of Dr. Collie himself that he has been condemned unheard, and that he has been treated, "as if we were living in France," or, as native journalists would put it, as if Dr. Collie was a Natu! I am aware that the writer describes the source of his information as rumour, but, of of course, one understands that it is only a pretty way in which his facetiousness asserts itself. We should have otherwise to believe that the *Times* countenances imputations on Government officers on rumour! The very thought would be a sacrilege. As the imputations, therefore, must be taken as having been made on Dr. Collie's own authority, and as it cannot be imagined that Dr. Collie could allow his excitement to betray him into incorrect or misleading statements against his own Government, it would be difficult to gainsay the force and validity of the plea that Dr. Collie has been treated "as if we were living in France," and that he has been condemned unheard like Dreyfus, or rather somewhat worse, as Dreyfus had had even the farce of a Court-martial. But there are one or two things which still somewhat perplex me. It is hinted in the article that the Plague Commissioner hastened to express his official regrets without reference to Government and without enquiry. Now I know this, that in a letter addressed to me by his Excellency the Governor's Private Secretary, which I was unable to send for publication owing to my absence at Rajkote, I was informed in reply to my published letter that his Lordship had been pleased to forward it to the proper department for early enquiry." The Plague Commissioner's reply to me is dated nearly two months after this; so that it is clear that ample time was available for enquiry. Again I happen to know personally that it was with the knowledge of Government that the Plague Commissioner communicated his reply to me. Indeed his letter itself shows that he wrote it by the direction of Government, and embodied their views of the matter in question. But what is still more curious is, that I remember reading in your own paper that "it is understood that Major Collie sent in the whole correspondence to Government some weeks ago." The question naturally arises, how came Dr. Collie to send in the correspondence some weeks ago? Was it in the course of an enquiry made by Government, and did he send it with any covering letter?

But however all this may be, if Dr. Collie's apologist in your columns had confined himself to the negative defence of his client on the ground of *ex parte* procedure, I should have contended myself with admiring his chivalry in advocating the cause of an injured person, though a stranger, and remained silent. But when it is attempted to white-wash Dr. Collie on the possitive facts by questioning my honesty and truthfulness—I do not mind the abuse,—I am obliged to break my admiring silence and to point out that the article errs in the very way it imputes to me. The writer says that "in his anxiety to make the most of his case, Mr. Mehta has allowed himself to be betrayed in his letter to the Governor into serious misstatements, more often into significant omissions of salient facts, and more than once into quotations which do not err on the side of ingenuousness." One would imagine that a person who permits himself to make such charges must have taken special and particular care to avoid the methods he deprecates and tries to expose. It is remarkable, however, that, with regard to every one of the points he discusses, a glance at the printed correspondence of which I sent you a copy is sufficient to show that the writer of the article has fallen into every one of the faults he recklessly imputes to me, and that, further, he has endeavoured to divert public attention from the most serious of the charges brought against Dr. Collie by dragging a red herring across the trail. I will proceed to prove this as briefly and rapidly as possible.

I. First, about the "pass." The writer says:—"We are unable to understand why it was that at no stage of the controversy did Mr. Mehta think fit to produce 'the pass upon which he laid so much stress. After insinuating in a circuitous way that I was dishonestly withholding it, or never had it at all, the writer adds: "We should like to know why it was that by the time he drafted his letter to the Governor he had dropped all mention of 'the pass upon which his earlier claim for exemption rested.' It is difficult to me to conceive how any writer with the slightest claim to fairness could allow himself to be betrayed into so gross a misrepresentation as is involved in the above remarks. Will it be believed that "at no time" I relied upon the pass for exemption, and that I consistently appealed throughout to the "Rules" posted at the Superintendent's office? Fortunately there is nothing more to look at to decide this point than the printed correspondence of which I gave you a copy, and which I think, you now ought to publish in your paper in extenso. It is the Superintendent who in his first letter, and not I, who refers to the pass. The letter is as follows:—"It has been 'reported' to me that you consider it unnecessary to present yourself at this office "in accordance with the Plague Regulations, and" that you possess a certificate which exempts you." What is my reply? I at once base my claim on the non existence of any rule requiring visitors to attend. It will be remembered that the rules posted at the Superintendent's office, in the condition in which they were then, required only "all servants," and not visitors to attend. I refer, to the pass only, because in my reply the Superintendent had mentioned it. My reply, which is No. 2 in the printed correspondence, was as follows:—"I am not aware of any rules by which it is incumbent on me to present myself for medical inspection." I have no objection to anybody coming here to make enquiries. Yes, I possess a free pass which enables me personally to travel throughout the Presidency without being subjected to detention or surveillance. It extends the same privileges to the members of my family and servants, except that in the case of the latter they are subject to surveillance."

I then state why I had not the pass with me then. That Dr. Collie quite understood that I was taking my stand on the Plague Rules is evident from his reply (letter No. III.). Nearly the whole of this long letter is taken up with the question of the Rules; the pass is mentioned quite incidentally at the end.—Yours, &c.,

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PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE RUSSIAN TRADE.

COPPER MINING.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

WHEN the Glasgow Town Council recently failed to confirm the resolution of its Tramway Committee to entrust the engine contract for the electric railway system to the E. P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, and referred the question back to the committee and its American consulting engineer, Mr. Parshall, there appeared to be a grave danger of indefinite delay. It seems, however, that the danger is averted. Last week the question of the contract was reopened and again discussed by the Tramways Committee. It will be remembered that the Tramways Committee carried the resolution to give the contract to the E. P. Allis Company by a majority of one, and we think the Council acted very wisely in referring back so important a question carried by so narrow a majority. The result of the subsequent Tramway Committee meeting was to award the whole of the contract to Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Limited, Bolton, but as there was some uncertainty about the dates of delivery, the question was reopened on Wednesday last, when it was decided to give two engines to Messrs. Musgrave with guaranteed deliveries in 17 and 18 months; and the other two engines to the E. P. Allis Company with deliveries in 15 and 16 months. Of course this resolution, which we understand was carried by a large majority, cannot be regarded as final, till it has been confirmed by the Council, probably at their next meeting. We expect, however, that the Council will accept the opinion of its committee, and while averting all the inconvenience and loss resulting from prolonged delay, they will secure to this country half the order, and at the same time avoid the responsibility of undertaking a very costly experiment. Doubtless, says "Engineering," the result of the Tramway Committee decision, assuming it to be confirmed, will be to insure future large and similar orders remaining in the country, for we do not suppose Messrs. Musgrave intend that their engines are to be inferior in any respect to those of the E. P. Allis Company; it will be noticed that the dates of delivery are practically the same in each case.

The great dispute has ended at last. Latest news from Copenhagen speaks of an agreement having been arrived at between the organisation of the employer in the building trade and other kindred trades and that of the workpeople. The result will be the end of the great lock-out. The *Times* declares that it is undoubtedly a victory for the employers, as their chief demands have been granted, particularly those relating to general control, the distribution of work in their workplaces, and the right to employ such a number of labourers as is necessary in the opinion of the employers. Work, we understand, is to be resumed everywhere by Thursday of this week at the latest. Something like 35,000 men have been involved in this disastrous struggle.

A good deal of attention is at the present time being given in this country to the construction and use of cars built wholly of steel. Such cars have come to be the prevailing fashion in the United States, and with remarkably successful results. For passenger purposes they are found to be much safer and lighter, while for the conveyance of merchandise and minerals it is recogised that the vehicles of the future must be wholly built of steel. Several large concerns now carrying on business in the United States are building steel cars at the rate of a hundred a day, and one concern alone is said to be consuming over 300,000 tons of steel in the prosecution of this industry. The greatest immediate advantage of the steel car is that for a given weight carried in passenger or merchandise traffic there is less tare or dead weight, and this advantage is greatly appreciated in the United States where the dist

an examination of the causes which have led up to this better state of things would serve to show that there is every probability of the improvement accentuating. The chief and, indeed, the only sound reason for the increasing strength of metals is, of course, the heavily increasing consumption resulting from the activity in all branches of the manufacturing industries. We have, on previous occasions, explained the permanency of the business revival and the certainty of its being maintained, with more or less vigour for some years to come, and it may be worth while here to trace the course of metals during the past decade or so, and show in what way the progress is likely to affect the English mining industry in the early future. As copper is one of the most important of our metalliferous productions, so it is this metal that the improvement is more particularly observable. The position of this metal is a singular one, as, with only two exceptions during the last decade, the consumption has been constantly in excess of the production, and the heavy stocks, which have at times been enormous, have played a conspicuous part in regulating the values of copper. The comparative ease with which these stocks can be manipulated in the hands of big dealers has introduced an element of pure speculation into copper, which for a long while entirely deprived the metal of any basis of stability. The production of copper has been steadily augmenting from 266,000 tons in 1889 to 428,000 tons in 1898, and last year the consumption, excluding the visible stocks, was 430,000 tons—that is to say, by far the largest total that has been reached between the periods named. If no other factor entered into the regulation of prices, the movement of copper values ought to have been uniformly upwards, but, as we have said, such a factory has existed in the magnitude of stocks, and the facility with which they can be manipulated by big operators. In 1894 the price of copper dropped to an average price of less than £41 a ton, but after a period of fluctuation it rose in January, 1897, to £50 10s., and at the present moment the value is about double what it was five years ago. This advance has not been progressive, but has been obtained by a series of spurts corresponding with the different phases of speculation. As the production and consumption have been advancing at a fairly even rate, the importance of the stocks has been almost solely responsible for the fluctuations in prices, and the way in which stocks have been declining during the past few years is one of the most striking features of the copper position. Since 1895 there has been a rapid decline in the visible stocks, and on January 1 of the present year they stood at 22,702 tons, or less than a quarter of the total for 1889. During the present year the decline has accentuated, and it is only quite recently that there has been any appearance of larger available supplies. The question of stocks, however, has lost a great deal of its importance as a factor in the prices of copper since the production began to augment so enormously as to leave it open to question whether sufficient quantities of metal can be produced for future needs. In all the countries of the world the consumption is increasing, with the sole exception of Great Britain, which seems, indeed, to have entered upon a retrograde movement. Two years ago England was consuming twice as much copper as Germany, but at the present moment the consumption in the two countries is about the same. Germany having doubled her requirements as the result of the enormous expansion which has taken place in the electrical industry. This is the sole branch in which no satisfactory substitute can be found for copper, but in England, where the manufacturing trades are equally brisk, the high price of metal has compelled users to look outfor some new material, and so long as copper remains a dear product, it is probable that the home consumption will continue to decline. As the result of the good prices being obtained for copper, the production all over the world is making many rapid strides, for all the countries show a considerable augmentation, with the exception of Spain, where the only mines which have undergone any real development are Rio Tinto and Tharsis. North America has increased its production from 30,882 tons in 1884 to 234,271 tons in 1898, and good progress is also being made in Australia, Canada, Japan, Chili, and Mexico. The advance of the United States is particularly noteworthy, as it appears to afford plenty of ground for the contention of American producers that they will be able, in course of time, to entirely control the world's market, and though the mine owners may profit from the operation of gigantic rings and combinations, such a contingency is certainly not calculated to serve the interests of consumers.

Figures compiled at Washington, concerning the trade of the United States with England this year, yield some points of interest. A general increase is thus far to be noted in sales to the United Kingdom, especially in agricultural products and in manufactures, while a decline is observable in some lines of goods which England sends in large quantities to the United States. But United States purchases of cotton piece-goods from Great Britain show surprising increases. The wheat sales from the United States to England amount to about 300,000 cwt. above the sales of the corresponding seven months last year. A marked increase is also to be seen in the sales of Indian corn to Great Britain. The increase in this class of exports amounts to more than 400,000 cwt. The sales of butter and cheese to Great Britain continue to show steady increases; the butter sales show about 1,000,000 cwt. and cheese nearly 20,000 cwt. in excess of the figures of the corresponding period. One of the chief items among the increased sales to Great Britain is petroleum, the excess being more than 4,000,000 gallons. The steady rise in the petroleum export promises to continue. There is a falling-off in the exports of raw cotton to Great Britain, and July business registered a decline of 26,000 cwt. and the aggregate decline for the year is about 1,000,000 cwt., although the business for the seven months shows an increase of nearly 1,000,000 cwt. in cotton exports. With regard to the trade in imports from Great Britain, some marked changes have occured, particularly in the wool trade, which is steadily showing the influence of the reduction of stocks, these having been abnormally swelled by the heavy importations of 1897. The imports from Great Britain in July, 1897, were over 8,000,000 lb., and the total imports for the first seven months of that year were over 27,000,000 lb. But the July business of this year shows purchases from Great Britain to the amount of 536,000 lb., against 167,000 lb. bought in July last year. The total purchases of wool from Great Britain thus far this year amount to nearly 5,000,000 lb.—more than double the figure for the corresponding period last year. The purchase of cotton goods from Great Britain shows marked changes. British sales of cotton piece-goods of all kinds to the United States during July amounted to 5,400,000 yards—an increase of over 2,000,000 yards in July last year. The purchases of cotton piece-goods from Great Britain thus far this year amounted to 436,000,000 yards—an increase of about 14,000,000 upon the figures for July, 1898.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th September, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place To-morrow (Thursday).

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound) at 8-15 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters) at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 22nd instant and posted to No. 1 Company, No. 3 Sub-division—No. 658 Gr. G E Downes.

3. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee the Corps Club on Thursday the 28th instant, at 8-45 p.m. embers of the Committee are particularly requested to d.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 25.

10 p.m.	78·4

TUESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 26.

6 a.m.	76·9
10 a.m.	82
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	83·6

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, rocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	32	39	35	87	40	80	35	65
Tuesday, Sept. 26th	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	25
Total	32	39	35	87	40	80	35	90
Total fall to Sept. 26th, 1898.	80	57	78	3	80	93	73	44
Total fall to Sept. 26th, 1897.	80	30	80	40	80	10	80	55

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	98	3
24th September, 1899	0	11
Total	98	14

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	83
Sunday, 24th September, 1899	0	0
Total	28	83
Total up to 24th September, 1898	69	54
Total up to 24th September, 1897	61	13

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·23	Calm	2	100·1	72·6	40	...	5·49	−11·34
Sirsa	29·35	W	5	100·3	78·1	33	...	2·21	−10·14
Delhi	29·32	WNW	5	97·7	80·0	33	...	11·16	−14·72
Agra	29·32	NW	5	100·2	76·9	42	...	21·33	−4·11
Cawnpore	29·33	WSW	2	95·3	74·1	58	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·30	WNW	8	94·6	72·3	67	...	38·32	+4·22
Jhansi	29·34	WNW	4	98·2	82·2	41	...	28·48	−7·50
Jacobabad	29·26	S	3	102·5	73·1	61	...	0·00	−2·73
Karachi	29·37	S	7	90·4	73·2	83	...	0·09	−5·99
Jeypore	29·30	NW	4	97·7	74·1	44	...	10·96	+15·19
Ajmere	29·30	W	6	93·9	71·7	62	...	8·84	−10·83
Deesa	29·37	W	13	95·8	73·0	66	...	1·15	−24·33
Ahmedabad	29·36	Calm	2	94·2	73·6	68	...	6·05	...
Bhuj	29·32	W	16	90·3	72·9	64	...	0·35	−12·57
Jamnagar	29·29	SW	10	96·1	70·8	70	...	5·68	...
Rajkot	29·34	W	10	95·9	68·8	89	...	7·35	−19·96
Bhawnagar	29·32	SW	1	91·6	71·2	77	...	21·97	−29·10
Khandwa	29·34	NW	7	95·7	74·6	56	...	8·07	−20·33
Raipur	29·34	Calm	1	95·4	73·6	61	...	23·61	−22·34
Nagpur	29·36	Calm	5	97·7	79·1	49	...	12·41	−30·51
Amraoti	29·34	WNW	5	97·7	73·8	43	...	12·37	−17·87
Akola	29·31	NW	7	96·9	74·7	52	...	10·56	−19·21
Surat	29·36	Calm	1	91·1	71·0	70	...	18·49	−25·27
Malegaon	29·27	WNW	6	94·4	67·8	59	0·02	7·12	−12·64
Bombay	29·27	NNE	4	83·4	74·2	88	0·13	34·25	−34·76
Poona	29·31	WSW	13	87·0	63·9	72	...	9·91	−9·09
Ahmednagar	29·29	N	6	5·89	63·8	65	...	9·23	...
Aurangabad	...	NNW	11	91·3	68·7	61	...	10·60	...
Sholapur	29·34	NW	11	97·2	72·5	68	...	11·30	−11·78
Ratnagiri	29·36	NE	4	84·4	72·9	86	...	53·00	−45·72
Belgaum	29·34	WNW	13	80·8	64·8	85	...	22·61	−12·74
Goa	29·36	N	6	83·0	75·4	87	...	47·93	...
Karwar	29·39	NE	3	87·1	74·5	90	...	49·77	−54·01
Mangalore	29·36	Calm	3	83·8	73·4	87	...	68·71	−32·98
Calicut	29·36	Calm	3	83·7	71·0	87	...	62·41	−21·37
Cochin	29·37	NNE	...	86·5	71·7	82	...	46·08	−25·50
Bangalore	29·38	W	6	81·2	65·3	80	...	14·85	−2·52
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	29·37	WNW	3	96·6	71·0	62	...	14·64	−10·71
Masulipatam	29·36	Calm	5	96·1	80·6	79	...	17·43	−5·73
Bellary	29·31	WNW	9	90·2	73·2	59	...	10·74	+1·18
Cuddapah	29·38	W	6	91·1	75·9	66	...	9·35	−2·19
Madras	29·36	SSE	3	95·0	75·0	77	...	13·12	−1·61
Coimbatore	29·33	S	3	89·9	68·1	80	...	2·18	−2·63
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	29·30	WSW	5	97·1	74·9	61	...	5·50	−4·79
Pamban	29·32	W	7	96·0	76·9	77	...	9·13	−4·49
Colombo	29·44	WSW	6	89·0	74·0	73	...	12·46	−9·35
Aden	29·18	E	22	92·8	83·8	69	...	0·02	−0·10

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H., 0·20 (35·40); G. T. H., 0·00 (28·60); St. G. H., 0·02 (37·06); C. P., 0·13 (34·25).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Surat, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin, Madras and Veraval, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of the mean of the season in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Jhansi, Agra, Malegaon, and Sholapur, and the minimum 5° to 6° in the Punjab and at Jhansi and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Sholapur, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Bangalore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi and Sirsa.

Rain amounting to 0·13 cents fell at Bombay and 0·02 at Malegaon.

There is no monsoon either on the West or Malabar Coast. Pressure along the coast is very irregular and shows a slow but gradual tendency to remain high in the north and low in the south. Pressure is abnormally high over nearly the whole country and the skies are cloudless in many places. The weather is slightly favourable for local scattered rain in the Bombay Presidency. In the Madras Presidency the weather is becoming favourable for a few local showers.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.*

Monday: Barometer has been steady over South of Peninsular and Burma and has risen elsewhere. The rise has been rapid to very rapid in Bengal, and brisk to rapid over the remainder of Northern India. The depression in Bengal has filled up, only a shallow residual depression being indicated near Bagra by direction of winds. Light rain has fallen in parts of Burma and light to moderate rain in Assam and North Bengal. No rain has fallen in Peninsula with the exception of light showers at Karwar, Ratnagiri, and Bombay. Temperature is in considerable defect in Behar and in slight defect in Assam, Sind, Mysore, Madras and Deccan; it is normal in Bengal, Gujarat, West Coast, Bombay, Deccan and South India. The largest average excess in remaining provinces now occurs in Orissa where temperatures average three and a-half degrees above them ormal.

*Delayed in transmission.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Tuesday—Pressure has given way slightly in Burma, has been steady in Bengal and the East and South of the Peninsula, and has risen briskly to rapidly in North-West India. Pressure is very uniform over North East India, Burma, and the North of the Bay. Winds are irregular round the Bay and strong North-Westerly winds are reported from Diamond Island. Light rain has fallen in Tenasserim and Lower Burma and a few light showers in other parts of Burma, East Bengal, and Assam. With the exception of light showers at Trincomalee and Bombay, practically no rain has fallen in other parts of the country. Temperature is in slight defect in Sind and normal in Assam, Behar, Rajputana, Gujarat, the West Coast, Mysore and Madras Deccan and South India. It is in excess elsewhere, the excess being largest in Berar, the Central Provinces and Orissa.

THE STATE OF THE CROPS.

The following is the weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops:—

Madras.—For week ending 16th September.—The rainfall of the week was heavy in South Canara the Ghats and the Deccan; seasonable rain also fell elsewhere, but the showers were much scattered in the South rn and parts of the Central districts. The water-supply is good in the Northern half of the Presidency, but moderate or poor in the Southern half and in Malabar. Sowings are proceeding actively in the Deccan and parts of the Circars and to some extent elsewhere. The standing crops have improved and are generally in fair condition but need more rain in the Southern half of the Presidency and in Malabar. small harvest of the early crops are yielding very moderate ou turns. Pasturage has generally improved, and fodder, though scarce in parts, is sufficient. Prices have fallen considerably in the Deccan, are somewhat easier in the Central districts and are generally stationary elsewhere, except in the Circars, where they have risen slightly. Prospects have greatly improved, but more rain is needed in the Carnatic, the South rn and Central districts and in Malabar. Good rain is reported to have fallen in parts of the Carnatic and the Central districts since the close of the week.

Bombay.—For week ending 20th September.—Rain fell during the week in all parts of the Presidency except in Kathiawar and Sind. The falls were slight in Guzerat and Thana, but excellent throughout the Deccan, the Karnatak, Colaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara where the rain has proved beneficial to the crops. The immediate urgency of rain is now confined to Guzerat and Thana and parts of Colaba, Nasik and Poona. The standing crops are in poor condition in Thana and four districts of Guzerat, where they are withering for want of moisture. The sowing of the spring crops has commenced in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Fodder is insufficient in Kathiawar, Baroda, Kandesh, and parts of Sind and Guzerat. The river is low in Sind and the water-supply from canals continues to be deficient. The condition of agricultural stocks is good, except in Kathiawar, Baroda, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, and parts of Sind. Prices have fallen in five districts, are stationary in eleven and have risen slightly elsewhere. The daily average numbers on relief were as follows:—For week ending 9th September—on test works:—Ahmedabad 5,100; Kaira 3,649—total 8,749. For week ending 16th September—on test works:—Ahmedabad 3,200; Kaira 2,127; Panch Mahals 100; Broach 7,000; and Ahmednagar 67. On relief works:—Ahmedabad 7,600—total 22,17[illegible].

Bengal.—For week ending 19th September.—The general rain during the week has been very beneficial to the winter rice crops in all the divisions of the Presidency, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where the falls are reported to have been good. Should the bathiya rains be seasonable the crop in Bihar will be very satisfactory. The reports from Orissa and Chota Nagpur are better, but more rain is still required there and in the west of the Burdwan division. The harvesting of the autumn crops has almost been completed and the cutting and steeping of jute are still proceeding. No important change is reported in the price of common rice. Fodder is everywhere sufficient.

North Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 20th September.—General rain fell during the week, and except in the Western districts the falls have been heavy and have greatly benefited the crops. More rain is, however, badly wanted in the Bijnor and Budaun districts of Rohilkhand and in the Agra and Muttra districts of the Agra division. Rain is also wanted in the Meerut division and in the districts of Garhwal and Jhansi. The standing crops have materially improved and they are now in good or fair condition, except in the Bijnor, Muttra and Agra districts, where they are suffering badly from drought and to a less extent in the Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts. Harvesting of the early autumn crops is being actively pursued. Supplies and fodder continue to be sufficient. Prices are still high and are rising in several places, but in a few districts they show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—For week ending 20th September.—The rainfall in Jullundur was fair, in Ferozepur moderate and normal in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Sialkot, and Shahpur. Harvesting of maize and great millet in Umballa and of rice in Amritsar is going on. Ploughings for the coming spring crop are in progress in Umballa, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. The spring sowings have commenced in Hissar and Multan, Turnip, rape and gram are being sown in parts of Sialkot. The canal crops are generally in fair to average condition, except in the Fzilka tahsil of the Ferozepore district, where 3-5ths of the crops are expected to fail. The well-irrigated crops are reported to be below the average in Delhi, Jullundur and Lahore. Crops on unirrigated areas have withered in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and parts of Shahpur and are suffering in Ferozepur and Sialkot from prolonged drought. Prospects of the standing crops are said to be average in Ismail Khan, below the average in Rawalpindi, and almost hopeless in Ferozepur. In Hissar only a half-anna crop is expected. The recent rain has slightly benefited sugarcane and cotton in Umballa. The condition of the standing crops is reported to be good in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Watering in the Bara stream and the Multan canals is insufficient and rain is badly wanted in Amritsar and Shahpur. The indigo and rice crops have been damaged for want of moisture in parts of Multan, and maize and great millet by insects in Lahore. Cattle are getting weak and out of condition, owing to an insufficiency of fodder and overwork in Hissar, Delhi, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle in Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan are being taken to places where pasturage and fodder are available. Fodder is said to be scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepur, Mooltan, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. The average number of famine workers on test work in the Hissar district is about 25,000 against 16,000 for the previous week. Test works have also been opened in Ferozepur where 500 persons are employed. People are emigrating into Ferozepur from Bikanir, Jodhpur and the Sirsa villages. The prices of important food staples continue high in almost all districts. The price of gram has risen only in Umballa and Multan, and of maize in Umballa, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi. A fall in the prices of the latter staple is, however, reported from Lahore and Peshawar. The price of rice has also risen in Sialkot. Wheat is selling from 10 to 14, barley 15 to 16, gram 10 to 13 maize 11 1-4 to 16, rice 10 to 11, great millet 14 to 16, and bulrush-millet 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 19th September.—There was general but unevenly distributed rain throughout the Provinces during the early part of the week, while the latter part has been generally clear. Jubulpur and Bhandara each received a little over 3 inches, Mandla 2 1-2 inches, Wardha and Hoshangabad 2 inches each, Saugor and Damoh 1 1-2 inches, Seoni and Nagpur 1 inch each and Narsingpur, Chanda and Balaghat about 3-4ths of an inch. Elsewhere the falls have been from half an inch to 9 cents. At the head-quarters of the Betul district 30 cents were recorded, but from 1 1-2 to 2 inches fell in the north and west of the district. Sailsbury at Jubulpur and 9 cents were received while from 2 to 2 1-2 inches fell in the other tahsils and good rain is also reported in the north-western Zamindaries of this district. In Hoshangabad the falls at outlying tahsils were more than double the fall at head-quarters, ranging from 4 to 6 3-4 inches. Where good rain has been received the autumn crops have been much benefited and elsewhere the light falls have temporarily checked further deterioration. More rain is, however, required both for these crops and for the spring sowings which have begun in a few places. The prospects of the rice crop have slightly improved in Chhattisgarh, but are not yet finally assured. The transplanted rice crop in the Wainganga districts remains much the same and the utmost to be hoped for is a quarter to a third of the crop. Owing to the further rain broadcast rice in better condition, but has deteriorated in Balaghat. Caterpillars continue to do damage to the cropsin parts of the Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Wardha and Nagpur districts, and grasshoppers in the Raipur district. Distress continues to spread in Betul and Balaghat. The numbers in receipt of village relief on account of previous failures in Saugor and Bhilaspur were 5,34 and 2,446 persons respectively. The numbers on relief in Damoh have not been reported. Relief measures necessitated by the present drought have been given in Balaghat, Betul, Hoshangabad, the Harsud tahsil of Nimar, and parts of Nagpur, Bhandara and Jubbulpur. Famine relief is being organized in the rice tracts of Seoni and will soon be required in the rice tracts of Chanda. In Jubbulpur 183 persons are in receipt of village relief; in Hoshangabad 260 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief; and 530 persons have also been fed at kitcheus in that district. Relief kitchens will shortly be opened in Saugor. A scarcity of fodder and water continues in parts of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and the Nagpur country. Prices have risen in Saugor, Jubbulpur, Nimar and Chhindwara and have slightly fallen in Mandla, Seoni, and Betul. Exports from Betul have ceased and some jowar has been imported with the result that the price of this staple has fallen from 10 to 13 seers. The cheapest prices are wheat 15, gram 19, rice 13 3-4 and jowar 17 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are: wheat 9 1-2, gram 10, rice 8 (in Betul), and jowar 11¼ seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 3-4 seers (rice) in Chanda, but jowar is selling at 15 seers in this district. (No report received from Sambalpur.)

Burma.—For week ending 16th September.—In Lower Burma transplanting continues in six districts and has been completed in the others. Prospects are good. In Upper Burma reaping of early sesamum is nearing completion, whilst that of hill paddy in the Shwegu town ship of the Bhamo district and of early lowland paddy in the districts previously reported continues. Sowing and transplanting of the main wet weather paddy crops are approaching completion. Sowing of late sesamum is nearly completed in Myingyan and that of other upland crops is in progress. In the dry zone districts prospects of the standing crops are fair. The rise in the Irrawady and Chindwin rivers has caused slight damage to low-lying tracts in five districts. Insects have also done harm in parts. More rain is in the Salin township of Minbu and the Tagaung subdivision of the Ruby Mines district. The recent rain has improved prospects elsewhere. Partial remission of the thathamala will probably be necessary in parts of the Taungtha township of Myingyan. The price of paddy has risen sharply in Thyngwa and slightly in 5 other districts and has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Pakokku.

Assam.—For week ending 19th September.—The weather is hot and rainy. Transplanting of late and reaping of early rice and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea are generally good. The late rice crop has been damaged by floods in Darrang by floods and insects in Nowgong and by insects in parts of the Lakhimpur, Cachar, and Sibsagar districts. Cutting of jute is almost finished in Sylhet, but continues in Goalpara. Prospects of the sugarcrop are indifferent. Fodder is scarce in most of the plains districts owing to floods. Prices—common rice—Silchar 14 1-2 to 15, Sylhet 32 3-4, Dhubri 10, Gauhati 14, Tezpur 12 1-2, Nowgong 11, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 19th September.—Mysore: Rainfall—1 inch 94 cents in the Civil and Military station. Good rain also fell in other parts of the State. The standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are favourable. Prices have fallen slightly in four districts. Ragi (Eleusine coracana) has been sown in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga.

Coorg: Rainfall—3 inches 75 cents. The rain has proved favourable and the transplantation of rice which had been impeded has recommenced. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 20th September.—Berar: The average rainfall during the week was 1 inch 28 cents. The weather is warm and cloudy. The condition of the standing crops is reported to be good in Wun, fair in parts of Basim, but unsatisfactory elsewhere. Land is being prepared for the winter crops. Sowing of bajra is in progress in places. Reaping of the jowar crop which was started in the Akote taluq, has been suspended for want of moisture. Weeding operations continue in 5 districts. Fodder and water continue scarce. Prices are fairly steady. Test works have been opened in the Akola and Buldana districts; the number of famine workers in Akola being 1,088 and in Buldana 473.

Hyderabad: Rainfall during the week—1 inch 84 cents. Agricultural prospects have improved and the spring sowings have commenced in parts. Prices are falling. Prices—wheat 8, coarse rice 8 1-4, and jowari 16 1-4 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—For week ending 20th September.—Good rain fell in all the Agencies during the week, except in Malwa which only benefited partially. More rain is needed in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. The condition of the standing crops is bad in Gwalior, Bhopawar, and Malwa; but fair in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Bhopawar, is bad in Malwa, indifferent in Gwaliar but fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is insufficient in four Agencies. Prices of food-grains are steady in Bhopal and Baghelkhand and rising elsewhere.

Rajputana.—For week ending 20th September.—Local showers ranging from a few cents to 1 inch are reported from most States except Abu, Bharatpur and Jaisalmir. Agricultural operations have been generally suspended. The standing crops are in fair condition where irrigation has been possible. Cattle are in bad plight and withered crops are being used for fodder. Prices are rising in eleven States and are steady elsewhere. The number of persons who emigrated from Ajmeer-Merwara, Marwar and Jaisalmir during the week was 1,087, 13,541 and 1,743 respectively. The numbers employed on relief works were:—In the Merwara district 36,980, Bikhanir 1,80 and Marwar, 8,477. Ordinary works have been opened in many parts to afford employment to distressed persons. The number of persons on ordinary works in Merwara was 150, and in receipt of gratuitous relief. Merwara villages 1,198 and Bikanir 343. Test relief works have been opened at Bharatpur. Prices—Ajmer 12, Beawar, 13 1-2, Marwar 9 1-4 and Bharatpur 12 seers per rupee. Prospects are bad. Emigration from Western Rajputana continues; but the reports from Harsoti, Malwa and Guzerat, where Western Rajputana emigrants mostly gravitate, are discouraging.

Kashmir.—For week ending 19th September—The weather is fine. Prospects of the autumn crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

Jammu Province.—For week ending 20th September.—No rain fell during the week. Prices continue to rise. Wheat is selling from 10 3-4 to 14 and marize 18 to 25 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair in irrigated areas, but they have withered in the Kandhi tracts. Owing to the rains holding off the spring sowings are being interfered with. Prospects are not favourable and rain is badly wanted. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—For week ending 16th September.—Rainfall—0.47 of an inch. The weather has been bright and clear. Upland rice has been harvested: outturn is about the average. Lowland rice requires more rain. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th September, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·916
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·7
Dew Point	72·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·817
Extent of cloud (0 = no cloud, 10 = whole sky clouded)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·8
General Directions of wind	ESE, SSE, SSW, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 152
Fall of Rain	0·25
Total fall during the month	3·49
" year	35·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 26th Sept.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

A PARSEE COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged by your kindly giving this a little space in your esteemed journal. It is a matter of regret and astonishment that, while almost all the different communities in Bombay have already opened plague hospitals for their castemen and co-religionists to face the fell malady in case it once more springs up with severity, the Parsee Fever Hospital, conducted by late Dr. Bahadurji, and then by Dr. Hiramaneck, which proved the greatest blessing beyond doubt, was in July last suddenly closed in spite of the Chief Medical Officer protesting against such an inopportune closure, and the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet announced that special arrangements based on made in the Arthur Road and Modykhana Hospitals for Parsee patients. But, at a considerable cost, worry, and troubles, I have learnt during my nephew's illness that the special arrangements for Parsee patients meant nothing beyond the ordinary admission given to all the other people in those hospitals. The Municipal hospitals are bound to receive Parsee patients, whether the Punchayet Secretary chooses to call it special arrangements or no.

I need not go minutely into the details of my nephew's case, but suffice it to say that, when a patient in the Parsee Fever Hospital during Dr. Hiramaneck's regime, I myself found from personal experience that all home comforts were to be had there, but in the Municipal hospitals, though the doctors and others are very polite, one does not find himself comfortable. May I now ask the Parsees if they still like to take advantage of Municipal and Government grace without exerting themselves? Are they even more backward than Hindoos and Mahomedans? Is the Parsee a poor community that can't afford a hospital of its own? Are there no funds or are there no doctors to take charge of Parsee Fever Hospitals? The Parsee community having gathered a large fund are entitled to some explanation at the hands of those disbursing the fund. Absence of a Parsee Fever Hospital means that the community do not want to assist the authorities, and on the contrary they add to the work of the overworked staff of the public plague hospitals. Since the closure of the Parsee Fever Hospital 17 plague deaths have been recorded publicly, and who knows how many died at home, "concealed cases," which must grow in number, as there is a strong objection for Parsees to go to a hospital where all their religious matters are not minutely looked to.—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJI NOWROJI.

Cowasjee Patel, Street, Fort, Bombay, Sept. 22.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 22nd September were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	111	98
Karachi	7	5
Poona (including Cantonments).	628	501
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	19	13
Kaira	52	34
Broach	32	21
Surat	109	81
Thana	64	49
Khandeish	12	12
Nasik	992	715
Poona (excluding City)	894	572
Satara	658	479
Sholapur	23	13
Ahmednagar	406	284
Ratnagiri	28	17
Belgaum	704	331
Dharwar	416	208
Bijapur	128	92
Kanara	18	17
Karachi (excluding City)	4	2
Hyderabad (Sind)	81	69
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	20	20
Kolhapur	569

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The initial sentence of the preface to "The Army Book for the British Empire" runs as follows: "The purpose of the Army Book is to give all its readers a comprehensive knowledge of the British Army and military system." Payment for services rendered is certainly part of that system, while the comprehensiveness of the book is apparently not of sufficiently large scope to embrace the subject of the pay and pensions of the officers. It is therefore useless to refer our correspondent "G. S. O." to that or any other official publication, in order that he may obtain the information he desires in regard to the system of awarding Good Service Pensions. All we can say is that this particular pension is a reward of so much a year for good or distinguished service; but it is not clear whether it is to be regarded as a makeweight so as to more evenly balance the scanty rewards coming to those unfortunate in advancement, or if it is only to be regarded as an additional prize for the successful in the military race. In the absence of any written record it is merely beating the air to attempt to determine what was the original intention of the War Office in regard to Good Service Pensions, while it is patent that they are frequently given to General officers already in receipt of high pay and emoluments and in possession of ample private means. It appears almost to be a case for inquiry or investigation.

There is just a suspicion that as a nation we are daily showing ourselves more prone to swagger than used to be considered in the Services good form. Little, very little, wars have been written up to the level of campaigns and been so considered and correspondingly rewarded. The Victorian era has seen the advent of nearly a dozen new decorations for various reasons, while medals no longer necessarily imply actual war service. It is true we are always fighting somebody somewhere, and that the risk to life and limb is proportionately quite as great in these miniature scuffles as in a great war, still there is an uneasy feeling that too often the punishment exceeds the offence. Omdurman in one sense was a great battle, small as was our loss, because it put the finishing touch to the recovery of the Soudan from Dervish domination, and it is therefore fitting that it should be kept in remembrance, if only to emphasise the fact that we are there and intend to remain there. Is it not however suggestive of bathos to ask, as does a correspondent of a contemporary, that the anniversary should be ushered in by peals on church bells, by a display of bunting, and, above all, by a universal musical performance in the shape of "The Triumphal March, dedicated to the 21st Lancers"?

The falling off in the number of candidates for commissions in the Army, if falling off there is, has very naturally attracted a good deal of attention outside the Service. Parents and guardians are apt to follow the advice given to Mr. Pickwick to "shout with the largest mob," in this case the military mob, which alleges that for a variety of reasons Army commissioned service has no longer the attractions it once possessed. It is certainly true that is has no longer the same special allurement for a particular class. Formerly it was an occupation only, a very large proportion of officers, men in relatively easy circumstances, selling out on obtaining their companies. In the present day it is, in ever-increasing numbers, adopted as a profession by a less-affluent class whose objective is an assured modest income when middle age is reached, coupled with a more or less remote chance of being selected for continuous employment until old age at last compels retirement.

To qualify for this chance, a large personal expenditure, during at least the first decade of their service, is unavoidable; an expenditure which, added to previous considerable [educational outlay, amounts to a goodly sum, and, as a rule, it is an expenditure of capital, an investment which it is hoped will ultimately secure an annuity befitting their rank in life. When, therefore, from divers causes, they fail to advance as rapidly along the military road as they had hoped, and are at last compelled to stand aside and see others pass them by, there is nothing very extraordinary in the fact that they attribute there own ill-luck compared with their competitors' success to want of appreciation of their merits, or that they should call this lack of a proper perception of their quality, nepotism and favouritism. It is the readiest explanation which suggests itself, one which safeguards their self-esteem while putting them in possession of a first-class grievance.

As we have said, the question of speed is by no means decided. The Canopus has not made her eight-hours' full-power trial, whilst the speed maintained by her sister ship is not thought to have been accurately recorded, and the thirty-hours' trial at one-fifth power has been repeated, as is said, with satisfaction. She has since started on a trial of the same duration at four-fifths of her power. The fracture of starboard cylinder of the Ocean at such as a time is doubly unfortunate. The new battleships were intended to be three-quarters of a knot faster than the Majestic, and it is desirable, of course, that the expectation should be realised. Protection has been sacrificed to some extent to secure higher speed, whilst the reduced tonnage of the Canopus class should tend towards the same end. On the other hand, the Canopus and her sisters could not be set down as "lame ducks" on the ground of their being found unequal to the Majestic in speed, since we have produced in the latter type of battleships vessels superior in speed and horse-power to any heavy ships afloat. It will be very unfortunate, of course, if the first of our battleships to be supplied with water-tube boilers should be found deficient in any respect; but at present there is no sufficient evidence to warrant the croaking of the critics.

Some critics, misled perhaps by the noisy utterances of Mr. William Allan, have lost no time in croaking over the steam trials of the *Canopus* and *Ocean*. Without attempting to disguise the fact that the contract trials have been partially unsuccessful and disappointing, there is still ground for the belief that the excessive consumption of coal will be diminished very materially by the proposed alterations in draught. It certainly cannot be attributed to the fact that the ships have Belleville boilers, and very little is really certain in regard to it. A readiness to discover failure is a little characteristic of the British press, and may mislead foreign critics. Let any new type of warship develop a few defects on her contract trials and she is inevitably set down as a "lame duck." We are far from underrating the importance of the recent trials, but the fact has been officially stated that the coal consumption of the *Ocean* during her thirty-hours' test amounted to no more than 1·6lb. per unit of horse-power. This consumption may have exceeded the official expectations, and may be disappointing; but it is not large enough to cause serious apprehension.

When two of the most up-to-date Brigadiers of the most up-to-date garrison in England are pitted against each other, one naturally expects something out of the common. From all accounts the Aldershot Manœuvres of 1899 have not belied the anticipation. "Something out of the common" we have had, but it has apparently not been in the way of instructional tactics. A correspondent who lived and suffered with the competing Field Columns sums up the general estimate of the value of the operations in a single phrase—"futility in a ring-fence." The manœuvres have not been a success. Whose fault it has been is not for the mere spectator to say. Restricted and "patchy" areas, want of water at certain camping grounds, inflated schemes imposed by higher authority on not-at-all inflated armies, have no doubt had something to say in the matter, but even taking all this into account it is impossible to refrain from a certain uneasy wonder at the extraordinary maintenance of the *status quo ante* of utter dulness and want of progress maintained by what should be the consummation of the year's lessons—our autumn manœuvres. . . . . Not only the tax-payers of the country, but the officers and men of the army, have a very serious grievance in the matter. There never was a time when a keener desire for improvement animated all ranks, from General to recruit; or when failings and absurdities were more speedily and certainly noted by them. The humble private of modern times is capable of criticism which thirty years ago would have been thought perspicacious in a General officer. And yet the miserable unrealities of old are allowed to override the vast improvement in knowledge and keenness. The manœuvres of 1898 were admittedly farcical, but they were tolerated on the understanding that "it would not occur again." If that nine days' blundering on Salisbury Plain do convey any lessons to the powers that be, they have certainly not percolated any lower.—

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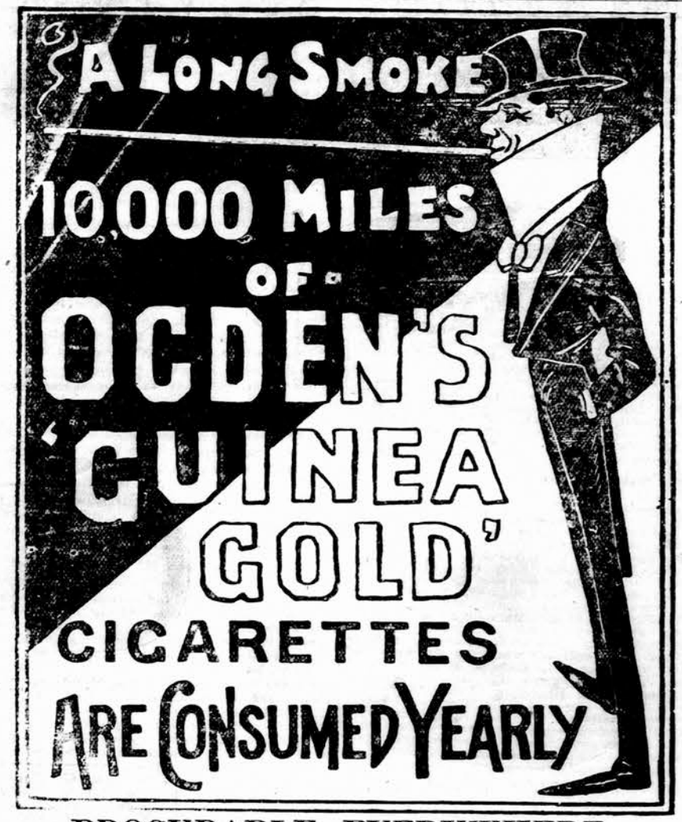

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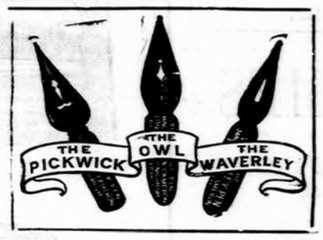

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
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"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1892.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT, TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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F. D. STRANACK, Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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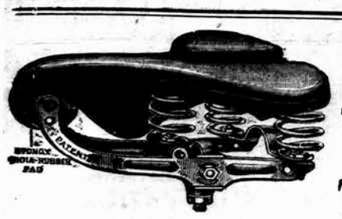

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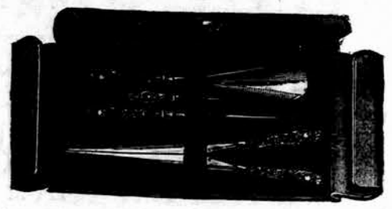

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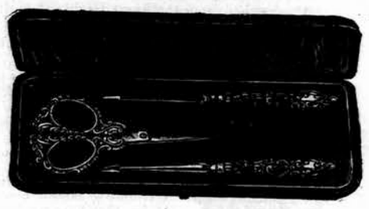

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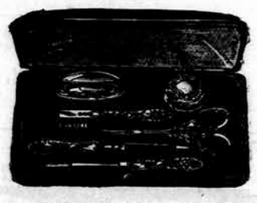

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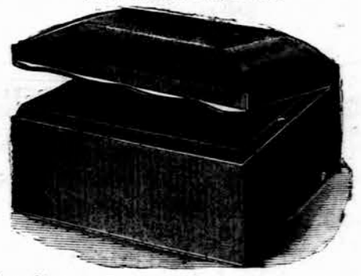

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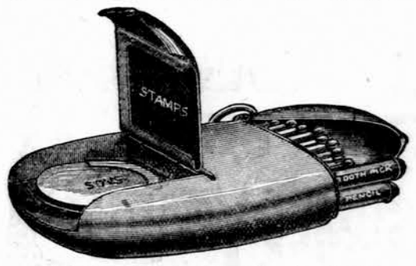

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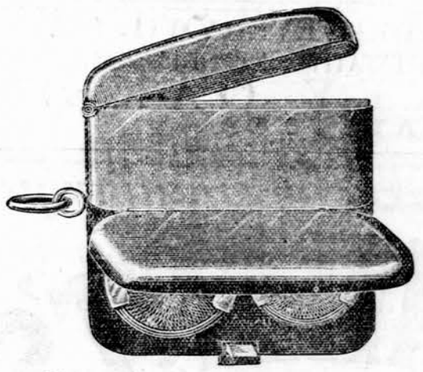

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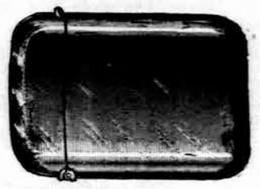

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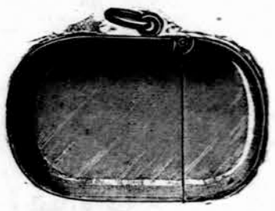

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